



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,  
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

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GUANGXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

广西师范大学出版社





“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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No. 111.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 3rd , 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Boycott against American goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports that Viceroy cabled Chinese Minister at Washington that he approves of "twelve articles" and promises to stop boycott on certain conditions. Viceroy sympathizes with movement and misrepresents American Government with regard to its proposed action.

As to the objects to be attained the boycotters are divided into two factions - those demanding entire repeal of existing Exclusion Treaty and those willing to accept a modification; the Viceroy has joined the second class.

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No. III

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 3rd, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to confirm the following  
cablegram also sent the Legation:

"Canton, December 30th, 1905.

Secstate,  
Washington.

Viceroy cabled Chinese Minister Washington  
20th that Viceroy approves twelve conditions already cabled Sun by  
American merchants and if the Government of the United States will  
accept same Viceroy will try to stop boycott and punish agitators.  
Sgd. Lay."

This telegram supplies additional proof of  
the Viceroy's unfriendly attitude toward our Government in sympathiz-  
ing with an unjust agitation which the better class of Chinese merchants  
of this province oppose. The class of Chinese people who would  
accept the twelve conditions signed by the American and Chinese  
merchants and forwarded in my despatch No. 101 of December 19th,  
1905, would have accepted the President's Proclamation had it been  
properly represented to them and would withdraw their support from  
the agitation today, were it not for the sanction given it by the  
Viceroy, and intimidation by a few agitators.

The Viceroy is the chief agitator. He first  
issues a proclamation misrepresenting the President of the United  
States as promising to order Congress to admit Chinese coolie labor  
raising a false hope among the people, and now gives them to under-  
stand by the terms upon which he will try to suppress the boycott,  
that the people are justified in keeping up the agitation unless  
these terms are conceded.

The people have been led to believe that

The Exclusion Treaty will be modified to a very considerable extent, and what the Chinese may do when they learn of the refusal of our Government to make any real change in the treaty it is impossible to say.

There has been a change in the situation here during the past month. The boycott leaders have split into two factions. These factions are becoming opposed to each other. One faction declares that the boycott must continue until the same privileges are given to Chinese entering the United States as are granted to people of all other nations. The other faction asks for a modification of the old treaty. They ask that the treaty must not be interpreted to exclude all who can be excluded, but it must be given a liberal interpretation.

I believe this second faction would accept by a little pressure from the Viceroy, a slight modification of our treaty and would compromise on very much less than the "twelve conditions" mentioned by the viceroy in his despatch to Washington and that as the feeling of the majority of those prominent in this boycott movement is represented by this faction, the Viceroy could even now suppress the extremists or agitators if he chose.

The Viceroy's Secretary informed me that the Viceroy is waiting for a reply to his telegram before taking any further action. I told him that a positive reply to his telegram could not be expected and that if he issued another proclamation based on any reply he received, it would only encourage the people to continue the agitation. I told the Secretary to inform the Viceroy that our Government was very much concerned about the manner in which the Viceroy had allowed the boycott to continue so long and that its immediate suppression which I believed he could accomplish if the matter was taken up by him in earnest, would alone satisfy the American Government that the Viceroy was acting in good faith.

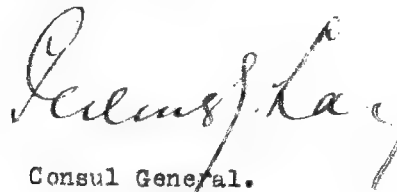


On the 29th ultimo, I wrote the Viceroy the enclosed despatch with a view to inducing him if possible to issue another proclamation that will correct the false impressions given in his former ones, but even if he should issue such a proclamation. I doubt very much if the necessary measures will be taken to enforce it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Copy of a despatch to Viceroy, dated December 29th, 1905.

*Enclosure No 1. in Despatch No. 114.*

Canton, China, December 29th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 18th day 10th moon, 31st year, enclosing copy of a proclamation issued by Your Excellency regarding the boycott of American goods. This despatch was received during my absence at Lienchow.

While at Lienchow I noticed the characters on the ruins of an old temple "China is not in good terms with Americans" ( ) "China does not buy American goods" ( ) which shows how far the dangerous agitation has spread into the interior, among the ignorant classes where a strong antforeign feeling now prevails, and that the newspapers which are distributed broadcast, publishing articles about the boycott only tend to increase this bitter feeling against Americans.

As I have already stated to Your Excellency the Chinese merchants are anxious to trade with Americans, but are afraid to do so, and only the disinterested agitators are keeping this movement aflame for personal gain by still holding meetings and distributing anti-American literature throughout the Province.

I have again to urge Your Excellency in the interests of maintaining the friendly relations between our countries to issue another proclamation not admonishing but forbidding agitators and others to hold any more boycott meetings and that no more articles on the subject shall be published in the press and that you will give the people to understand that both the United States Government and the Chinese

recognize that the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States is to be prohibited and under no circumstances can that prohibition be removed. Many of the people have been given to believe by your last proclamation which misrepresents the President's proclamation that the President of the United States has promised them admission to the United States and this impression has awakened hopes that are doomed to disappointment.

I understand from the press that meetings of the boycott society have been held recently at which it was decided to accept nothing but a repeal of the exclusion laws, and that telegrams have been sent to Washington to that effect, which shows the feeling and attitude at least among those present at these meetings.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay.

American Consul General.

*MSD*  
No.

*Confidential*



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 6th , 1906.

COPIES MADE

MR. F. D. Cheshire,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Antipar to Navy  
Feb 21/06  
Ack Feb 24/06*

Report on the boycott conditions  
in Canton.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:





Canton, January 6th, 1906.

Honorable Robert Bacon

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

In compliance with the telegraphic instructions of  
the Honorable Secretary of State, as under:-

"Washington, Nov 10th, 1905,

Cheshire

Care of W.A. Cooper,

United States Dispatch Agent,

San Francisco, California,

Proceed at once to Canton, Investigate and report  
fully boycott situation-Department has entire con-  
fidence in Lay, but wishes your special knowledge  
of people and place. Consult him freely-

Elihu Root "

I have the honor to submit the following report on  
the boycott situation as exist and has existed in Canton  
and southern China since the movement against American  
trade was inaugurated at Shanghai in May last.

I give below a translation of an open letter printed  
in the vernacular press at Shanghai, from Tseng Shao-Ching,-  
the chairman of the committees on the American boycott  
there, which gives an account of the plan by which the boy-  
cott movement was proposed, and how he headed it. It is as  
follows:-

" As early as the 10th of May last, there was a meeting of Merchants and gentry in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to consider the method of protesting against the unjust provisions of the proposed Chinese Exclusion Treaty, and during the discussion which ensued, it was resolved that the most effective way was to stop using goods of American manufacture—This resolution being enthusiastically accepted without a single dissentient, the next step to be considered was as to the wording of the circular telegram which was to be dispatched to the Chambers of Commerce, Mercantile associations, and prominent guilds of the various treaty ports and principle inland cities of the Empire, notifying them of the decision arrived at by the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, to obtain better treatment in the future for the exempt classes, laborers, and handicraftsmen entering the United States, and asking the cooperation of their fellow merchants and gentry throughout the Empire. Then came the crucial test of the stamina of those present. His Excellency Yang, Chief Representative of the Shang Pu (Board of Commerce) in Kiangsu, who was at the meeting, told those present that the proper and best way to obtain credence of the bona fides of the proposed national movement was that the telegrams should bear the signatures of some well-known names. Many of those present showed embarrassment, apparently, because none was willing to have his name heading the telegram. Thereupon I (Mr. Tseng) stood up and declared my willingness to head the signatures of the others and assume the responsibility, if no one else in the room cared to do so, as the proposed movement was one for the good and benefit of the public, and as public men it was the duty of every one present to do what he could for the advantage and welfare of such public.

When I made this declaration my words were received with a great clapping of hands and shouts of approval from those present, and this was how I came to head this grand national movement, for which I am ready to stake my life if needs be!"

(Sig) Tseng Shao-Ching.

I may here state that it is believed by Chinese with whom I have consulted, that the action taken in Shanghai in May last, to boycott American goods, was at the instance of Chinese influence in the United States, headed by the Chinese Minister at Washington. It is said that Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, finding that he could not get the Government of the United States to favorably consider the proposals he made for a new treaty, took steps to inaugurate the boycott movement, believing that such a movement would make his position stronger, and with that purpose in view the Chinese on the Pacific slope were induced to take steps to start the boycott agitation in Shanghai. It is, to be sure, a no-easy-matter to prove this charge against the Chinese Minister. As to the action of the Chinese, resident on the Pacific slope, there is ample evidence that they are practically supplying the greater portion of the funds used to keep alive this fanatical agitation. Lists of subscribers appear in the Chinese papers published in San Francisco. When I was in San Francisco, I met several American-Chinese merchants who were opposed to the boycott, but they gave me to understand that a large number of the Chinese merchants and laboring classes in the United States and Honolulu were doing their utmost to help the movement, believing that by keeping up the agitation the door would eventually be opened to the laboring classes entering the United States.

Telegrams were sent by the boycott Committee at Shanghai to the various Treaty ports, and at Canton the "Eight Benevolent Societies" (composed of the leading gentry)

together with the 72 guilds, held meetings to discuss the proposed line of action, They appointed committees, who secured the names and samples of different American goods, collected money for expenses, raised subscriptions, appointed agents to visit market towns in Canton province to organize a movement to support the boycott, appointed speakers, etc, etc. This movement was carried on under an organization styled "The Society for opposition to American Exclusion Acts". All classes seem to have given the movement their moral support if not their actual assistance. Many, if not all, of the Educational Institutions voluntarily bound themselves not to purchase or use anything coming from the United States, believing that this action would bring the American Government to a realization of the hostility of the Chinese people to the proposed terms of the new Chinese Exclusion Treaty.

The agitation continued to steadily gain ground and no one could have dreamt how it has brought merchants, compradores, brokers, and others together for the mutual support. The heads of the guilds have been in constant communication with the guilds at Shanghai and other ports, and so strongly and judiciously, I understand, did they put their case before the Viceroy at Canton, that His Excellency sent a dispatch to the Wai Wu Pu (Foreign office at Peking) strongly supporting their arguments. This action is confirmed by a report from Peking which has come to my knowledge, that in the Viceroy's dispatch to the Wai Wu Pu, he not only strongly supported the opposition of the gentry and merchants of the various Maritime and riverine provinces to the proposed new Exclusion Treaty, but he further asks the Foreign Office to stand firm and declares in relation to the boycott of American manufacturers that should the United States seek to get the Imperial Government to coerce the gentry and merchants into stopping the boycott, the reply should be that there is no law in China to compel the people to purchase any special

quality or kind of goods and "the Imperial Government cannot compel the people of China to raise a boycott if they did not desire to do so!"

This clearly shows the position assumed at the very outset by the Canton Viceroy, and up to the present time he has not changed his course of action. To my mind he alone is responsible for the continued agitation in Canton and province which to-day is as strong, if not stronger than ever.

The movement has made a marvelous showing in the news paper reports. These have been, from the very beginning, very anti-American. The Chinese press have practically refused to publish anything that would favor the American side of the question.

The worse feature in connection with this boycott agitation is, that the agitators have resorted to the publication of infamous posters and placards, which they must have known were fraught with evil consequences. These have had the effect of poisoning the minds of the people, particularly in the interior, against Americans.

The native mind is capable of being deeply agitated, particularly when inflammatory literature has been circulated containing misstatements that had no connection with the genuine grievances (if such existed) and were calculated to appeal to the worst passions of the mob.

The boycott, in the form it has assumed at Canton and in the province, is a phenomenon of madness that must be crushed by the power of the Government, whose sincerity will necessarily be judged by the result of its efforts to crush it; and it should and must be crushed promptly, or injury will be done which it will take a very long time to repair. Like the boxer movement, it is unique in the history of China. There has never been any question as to the nature and probable growth of the movement; from the very beginning, except in the case of the



gushing few officials, literati and students, who were eager to hail what they are pleased to call a new born patriotism, (no doubt inspired by the exhibition of the vast war power of Japan) it should have been seen that a national boycott in the hands of practically the same class as that which were so unanimously patriotic in 1900, must develop along highly objectionable lines.

The boycott in Canton seems at the very beginning to foreshadow all that the well wishers of China feared that it would lead to - the creation of anti-American, anti-foreign feeling, in fact anti-everything other than Chinese.

The students at Canton and elsewhere, have taken great pains to make it known that the movement is not directed against persons and is in no way to assume a semblance of personal hostility, yet some of the first things we hear of is the employment of means by this class of agitators, encouraged by anti-foreign literati, to put out posters and to intimidate merchants who have not joined the movement. None of these things represent the dignified abstention from merely purchasing certain articles of American manufacture which the students have so glibly talked of.

I believe that some of the more enlightened Cantonese connected with this boycott have not approved of the extreme measures which have been adopted and have withdrawn from the movement. I maintain that the Cantonese, or the Chinese at large, are not sufficiently enlightened to venture to handle such a weapon as the boycott, and they have already found that the dangerous thing has, in a measure, exploded in their hands.

Public movements in China know but one law, that of mob rule, mob violence, and in this newly born unity of sentiment, this national movement, this popular abolition of a new born patriotism, (as I understand Mr. Wu Ting Fang and Sir Chen Tung Hsiang Cheng calls it) the same rule will hold good. The movement is born, to a very great extent, of excitement and nourished on sentiment. It is not a patriotism which will be content to sit quietly at home and evolve schemes for industrial improvement and development to make China more self-supporting, or to steadily plod at a general elevation of the moral national tone so as to make her people respected. But it is a sort of patriotism which seeks some plausible outlet and excuse for a prejudice and angered ignorance which is continually itching to find expression.

Mr. Lays dispatches with enclosures to the Department,

viz:-

No. 39	dated	May	26th,	1905
41	"	"	31st,	"
53	"	July	10th,	"
59	"	"	24th,	"
62	"	Aug	1st,	"
63	"	"	9th,	"
67	"	"	16th,	"
70	"	"	24th,	"
71	"	Sept	12th,	"
77	"	"	28th,	"
80	"	Oct	5th,	"
86	"	"	30th,	"
95	"	Dec	4th,	"
96	"	"	6th,	"
101	"	"	19th,	"
102	"	"	19th,	"

not only give a very good account of the various phases of the boycott agitation, but show the energetic action taken by the Consulate General to suppress it. But instead of following the example of his northern colleague, Yuan Shih-Kai, Viceroy of Chihli, when appealed to, the Viceroy at Canton has practically winked at the boycott movement, and has obeyed instructions from Peking when it suited his pleasure. In a word; he is strongly anti-foreign and an impossible man to deal with. He could have suppressed this agitation in its incipiency had he chosen to, for he must have known that it was sure to harm commercial interests - both American and Chinese. It may be that the movement has gotten beyond his control, and if this is the case, the sooner a stronger man is appointed to the Viceroyalty at Canton the better. At all events, it would be a great benefit to foreign interests in general to have a Viceroy here less anti-foreign.

A great deal has been said about the power of the guilds, and it is true that these organizations in China are powerful; but the power of the guilds at Tientsin has not been sufficiently great to overcome the orders of officials like Viceroy Yuan Shih-Kai, who has suppressed the boycott thoroughly. What Yuan Shih-Kai can do at Tientsin, the Viceroy at Canton can do, which is not confirmatory of the almightiness of the guilds.

The Peking Government must be made to realize the gravity of the movement, which from being anti-American is becoming anti-foreign and I will go further and say anti-dynastic.

My contention is and has been from the very first that this organized boycott against American trade is a violation of Treaty Stipulations.

China has entered into a solemn compact with the United States to permit unrestricted trade. Citizens of the United States "shall not be subject to any new limitations, nor impeded in their business by monopolies or other injurious restrictions" (see Art XV, Wanghia Treaty 1844). Art XV, Treaty of 1858, permits freedom of trade.

In a communication dated July 24th, 1905, suggested and dictated by the writer, Mr. Lay pointed out to the Viceroy that the movement is a violation of Treaty Stipulations - the strongest point in my opinion that could be advanced: the Viceroy however, has never referred to it in any of his communications. Evidently he is afraid to to argue the point in question, as he must admit that the organization started to boycott American goods is a violation of Treaty. I enclose copy of Mr. Lay's communication which is marked A.

In despatch No. 95 of date December 4th, reference is made by Mr. Vice Consul General Heintzleman to a meeting of representatives of American firms, the local boycott committee, and delegates from the Hong Kong Merchant Guilds, to deliberate with a view to putting an end to the boycott agitation. The articles finally agreed upon - twelve in number - I believe have been presented to the Department of State. I refrain from expressing any opinion pro or con as to the action taken by the American and Chinese in this matter. I may mention, however, that some of the American representatives have told me, that the meetings have done no harm: on the contrary they have produced one good effect and that is, a better feeling now exists between the Chinese and American merchants, - the result of their coming together.

I may add that the Viceroy, who is ill, is reported as saying that if the twelve articles are agreed to by Congress he will try to stop the boycott.

I enclose copy of a letter by Mr. W. S. Allen, Manager of the Sperry Flour Company of Hong Kong, addressed to Mr. Vice Consul General Heintzleman, which is interesting and shows the effect the boycott has had on the American Flour Trade (enclosure B.).

From a report of the Agency of the Standard Oil Company in Canton their sales have steadily decreased from an average of 90,000 cases monthly before the establishment of the boycott to minimum of 19,000 cases for the month of November, 1905. The sales of this commodity have amounted to 27,000 cases in September and 22000 cases in October. These present sales are simply deliveries made on orders placed with the Company before the boycott was declared. No new orders have been placed for the past five months and the same can be said of the flour interests in South China ( see Mr. Heintzleman's Trade Report December 6th, 1905).

The boycott has had the effect of practically killing the American Tobacco Trade. This equally applies to the trade in notions and sundries. Whenever sales in these lines are made they are generally in a way not to create public notice.

I enclose translation of some of the placards and posters and newspaper articles which have been circulated and put out by members of the boycott organization. These will serve to show the Department the nature of some of this boycott literature. Many inflammatory posters have been put up for a short time - just long enough to enable the people to read and comment on them, and then they are torn down or besmeared with

mud so as to render them unintelligible. These papers form enclosure C.

This boycott movement has spread with wonderful rapidity to Indo China, Siam and the Straits Settlements. It was supposed at first that there was more shadow than substance about the feeling among the Chinese at Singapore against American trade, but opinion has changed, as evidenced by the very representative character of an assembly held sometime ago at which two hundred or more of the leading merchants attended. I understand that a very large number of the Chinese in Singapore favor the boycott movement on account of the exclusion of their fellow provincials from the Philippine Islands. The majority of the Chinese who emigrate to the Straits Settlements and Manila are from Amoy in the Fuhkien Province. An incident connected with the boycott movement occurred at Singapore sometime ago, says a correspondent of one of the Hong Kong papers, who writes:-

"Following not long after a largely attended mass meeting of Chinese to reaffirm the principle, we have had a concrete example of the feeling which might well have had serious results. The American four masted sailing ship "Acme" came in from Manila for extensive repairs running into thousands of dollars. The dock Chinese refused to work her on account of her being American, and on being remonstrated with said that they had been threatened: if they did work "their heads would be cut off." The American Consul induced the Government however, to take action and the men were told that they could either work or take the consequences, the latter being understood by all to be deportation to China. The effect of the threat was soon manifest and the men went to work."

I have endeavored to make this report as short and concise as possible consistent with giving substantial



facts and details in connection with the boycott conditions in South China.

In conclusion, I may state that there have been no serious demonstrations by the Chinese at Canton of a disquieting nature, during the past year, but now there seems to be signs of a feeling of unrest in the Two Kwang (Canton) Provinces, which some say mark the South as unsafe, and that there may be an uprising on the slightest pretext.

Let us hope that the Chinese New Year will bring with it a change - and that the Chinese will show a desire to promote those things that are good and suppress all elements that are bad.

Before closing this report I may add that I believe our Government should have - until the conditions in South China are more settled - as strong a naval force at Canton as at present.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. B. Chesler*

Consul General,  
at Moukden.

Enclosures:-

- A. - Mr. Lay to Viceroy, dated July 24th, 1905.
- B. - Mr. Allen to Mr. Heintzleman, dated December 6th, 1905
- C. - Boycott literature - placards, posters, etc.

P. S. I also enclose a letter from Rev. Andrew Beattie (Enclosure D) and one from Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall (Enclosure E) which give some interesting facts concerning the feeling and temper of the natives in the interior of the Canton provinces.

Enclosure A.

No. 112.

A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L.

Canton, China, July 24th, 1905.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency:

I see by the native papers that at a meeting held at the Kuang Chi I Yuen yesterday, certain resolutions were adopted, which if carried into effect, would, in my opinion, be a violation of the spirit of the Treaties between the United States and China, and in fact between China and all foreign Countries.

I beg to call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that by the stipulations of Treaty between the United States and China, trade may be carried on in an unrestricted way; that nothing shall be done to impede the business between the two countries and that no injurious restrictions shall be placed upon it. Trade with the United States shall be open to all classes of Chinese. I may refer Your Excellency to Article XV of the Treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, to Article XV, of the Treaty of 1858; and by Article 1 of the Treaty 1880 it will be seen that "The Governments of the United States and China, recognizing the benefits of their past commercial relations, and in order still further to promote such relations between the citizens and subjects of the two powers, mutually agree to give the most careful and favorable attention to the representations of either as to such special extension of commercial intercourse as either may desire."

I think that Your Excellency will agree with me that the intent of the Treaties quoted, is, that each Government shall do what it can to foster commerce and not allow anything to be done that may impair it.

A merchant - either Chinese or American - has a perfect right to buy in any market or any particular kind of goods he chooses, but he should not be coerced not to buy any particular kind of goods, and if he did, he should not be threatened with being held up to ridicule and scorn and disgraced in the eyes of the people.

The resolutions adopted at yesterday's meeting of the so-called "Society for devising means to restrict the vexatious Treaty by boycotting American goods" are in my opinion, a direct violation of the spirit and intent of the Treaties. I fail to understand by what right a company or organization of Chinese have to convene meetings, which have for their object, the avowed purpose of violating the provisions of existing treaties entered into between the Governments of China and the United States.

Treaties are solemn compacts between Governments and they should be carefully observed by the people of the contracting Governments. What right has a company of men to appoint what they are pleased to call "Special Officers" to go about and induce persons to act against their own interests and boycott American goods? I learn that this so-called Society is prepared to even use threatening means to accomplish the purpose it has in view.

I cannot for a moment believe Your Excellency sanctions the proceedings of yesterday's meeting, but I write officially so that there may be an official record of my views on the subject.

With assurances of esteem,

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay

American Consul General.

*Enclosure B.*

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY,

Hong Kong, 6th December, 1905.

P. S. Heintzleman, Esquire,  
U. S. Vice Consul General,  
Canton.

Dear Mr. Heintzleman:-

I duly received yours dated 21st November and must apologise for not answering it ere this but with boycott and office duties I have not had the time.

Through the lack of reliable information it will be almost impossible for me to answer your questions satisfactorily but I will endeavor to give you a few figures that may be of help to you in getting up a report.

Importations of American Flour by the month for years 1904-1905 as follows:

	<u>1904.</u> <u>1/4 Sacks.</u>	<u>1905.</u> <u>1/4 Sacks.</u>
January	544,773	377,603
February	583,095	336,140
March	794,714	110,192
April	215,674	234,660
May	46,420	103,480
June	32,799	142,980
July	164,692	405,391
August	311,622	415,331
September	682,857	249,876
October	440,118	98,640
November	399,880	319,355
December	282,162	***** (Probably 500,000).
	<u>4,498,759.</u>	<u>2,793,648.</u>

Owing to the boycott Australian flour managed to get a foothold in this market but it is impossible to say how much

has been imported owing to their being no Custom House, but I think a conservative estimate would be 300,000 sks.

It is impossible to give you a correct idea of prices owing to the different qualities of flour imported. Prices during year fluctuated locally about 40¢ Mex. per sack. The highest price for flour was \$2.90 and lowest price \$1.80 Mex. per sack, during past twelve months.

The boycott of American goods has practically put a stop to the flour trade with Canton, Indo China, Siam and the Straits Settlements. I feel sure I would be safe in saying that, if there had been no boycott, the flour importations for 1905 would have been over 4,500,000 sacks.

Trusting that the above may be of some use to you and apologising again for the delay.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Sgd. W. S. Allen

P. S. Mr. Richardson concurs with what I have written.

Australian flour has taken the place of American flour in Manila, Straits and East Indies, being imported direct from Australia. This trade was formerly controlled by Hong Kong.

E N C L O S U R E C.

An article published in a Canton paper of July 27th 1905, re the boycott of American goods.

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The 26th instant was the birthday of Marquis Quan, Chinese God, and many Labor Guilds celebrated the occasion.

A certain Labor Guild, which had previously decided to oppose the Exclusion Treaty, wrote an oath to swear before the said god that they will diligently boycott American goods. The leader of the Guild loudly read the said oath and remarked that if any of the members still use American goods hereafter before the vexatious Exclusion Act is repealed, the god will punish him.

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Translation of placard posted in the streets of Canton.

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Shameful!                      Shameful!!                      Shameful!!!  
Americans (beautiful women) treat us as dogs. Now they are coming to visit our port (Canton) to investigate whether or not our people are united. - (in the matter of the boycott).

You fellows must not carry their chairs! if you do you are like these pictures<sup>2</sup> below.

P I C T U R E

(Lady in chair with four turtle bearers).

Turtles carrying a beautiful woman.

Correct translation.  
F. D. C.

This picture is supposed to represent an American lady (Miss Roosevelt) F. D. C.



係如好够 今人醜  
哩果檯唔探日作  
隻你佢够聽佢我醜  
家重亞 我就咁  
爛抬咁千咁來係醜  
豆 咁祈人我狗  
就 唔心準 美



人美抬仔龜

A notice circulated by the Boycott Organization to admonish the people not to buy American goods.

The exclusion of the Chinese laborers from the United States has been enforced for many years, and the frightful circumstances of the rigid enforcement of the same are very difficult for us to write down because they are too numerous and too severe.

Now our people have decided to boycott American goods in retaliation for the unjust exclusion of our people; it is a good and reasonable plan and is one of the few brilliant features in Chinese history for several thousand years.

At the beginning of this movement, Mr. Tsang Sui Hing of Shanghai called the attention of his four hundred millions of brothers and sisters to the question and united them together to exercise their patience and adopt civilized retaliatory measures against the exclusion.

This is extremely reasonable and the people have unanimously and of their own accord agreed upon it.

Whether our people are to live or to die and whether our country is to become strong, or to remain weak depends absolutely upon the result of this movement, therefore any and all of our people should energetically keep up the unity.

Now it appears that there are a great many people in Canton and the interior who are boycotting American goods energetically, but there are also a good number of people who are secretly trying to secure personal benefits by injuring the union. These cold blooded and base people are content to be the enemies of civilization. They do not fear that thousands of people would point out their disgraceful actions, they are also proof against the noble spirit of Mr. Fung Ha Wei (who committed suicide near the American Consulate General at Shanghai to encourage the Chinese people to boycott American goods in retaliation for the vexatious Exclusion of Chinese laborers) from eating their brains.

The reason for their treacherous actions is that they wish to use this opportunity to enrich themselves and in time, to hand their wealth down to their succeeding generations, but they are not aware that this is purely a private affair, while to secure prosperity for his race is a public matter.

There is no benefit in the world, which, the people of a country can enjoy while the succeeding generation is not permitted to do the same.

As a Chinese proverb says "When a man reserves a certain amount of money for their descendants, it is difficult to say whether they can make a proper use of it, especially when the money is obtained by wrong means.

We have now thoroughly explained the reasons to all of our people and if any of them <sup>have</sup> ~~had~~ transacted in American goods after the boycott had started, they had better refrain from doing so again, and if any of them <sup>have</sup> ~~had~~ been diligently boycotting American goods, please continue doing it more effectively so that the Exclusion Treaty may be repealed and we may be qualified to take ~~and~~ equal standing with the other nations.

It will show this struggling commercial world of the twentieth century a most brilliant action and thus increase the respectability of our country. A man ought to love his community and his country, he ought to protect his country just as he does his home.

Furthermore, to boycott American goods in order to secure better treatment for one's own people is to secure prosperity for the rising generation.

Is that not right?

We take the liberty in saying these common words to our people and request them to act in this matter/ carefully.

Boycott Organization.

TRANSLATION OF NOTICE APPEARED IN THE  
WORLD NEWS OF JULY 5TH, AS A RESULT OF REMONSTRANCE  
BY THE HONG KONG DEPOT WITH THE EDITOR CONCERNING HIS  
PUBLICATION OF JUNE 30TH.

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Take notice and understand what are American goods.

Since it has been agreed not to purchase American goods, our countrymen have taken the matter up very warmly and wholeheartedly and are boycotting American goods, and all Chinamen are glad. One of our methods of boycotting is in not smoking American cigarettes, but in this connection we would point out that "Three Castles" and "Woodbine" cigarettes, manufactured by the British American Tobacco Company Limited, do not come from America.

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This is the impudent fellow of Tang Kum Chuen of the Kerosene Oil Guild. He is a perfidious man who wishes to destroy our arrangement of boycott by receiving bribes from foreigners. You gentlemen should take care of him as he wishes to hurt our persons the same as a poisonous snake.

N. B. Above is translation of an anonymous letter left at the shops of various oil merchants during the night.

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This house does not buy American goods.

The Treatment of the Americans towards the Chinese is unfair. Now, our Chinese people have united together to devise retaliatory measures and do not any longer buy American goods. This is our duty, and if any one deals with the Americans, he is a man

without shame.

N. B. The poster was put up on many shops by the boycott organization.

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It is reported by the "World News" of Hong Kong that that Chinese merchants of "Kiung Chow" and "How How" had decided recently that if any American goods arrive at these places on or after the 23rd of September, 1905, they will not have anything whatever to do with ~~them~~.

It is further reported that the said merchants' effective plans of action are much better and thorough than those devised by the people of any other port.

Canton, September 28th, 1905.

THE FOLLOWING PLANS OF ACTION RE THE BOYCOTTING OF AMERICAN GOODS WERE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS AT CANTON FROM THE CHINESE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL MARITIME POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI TOGETHER WITH A NOTE REQUESTING THAT THE SAID PLANS BE DILIGENTLY FOLLOWED, ETC.

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1. The purpose of this movement is to oppose the Exclusion Treaty until same is no longer enforced. Our people must not slightly change our minds and thus let the United States Government get the advantage in this matter.

2. If the United States Government is unwilling to repeal the Exclusion Law, we swear that we will not buy American goods until the said law is repealed.

3. When any of the Chinese people of any place received this letter, he should fix a day to assemble the people together and ~~hold~~ <sup>issue</sup> notices in the common language of the place giving full details of this matter, and have the same posted everywhere and presented <sup>to</sup> everybody so that all the people may thoroughly understand the situation.

4. We must all be united so that we may exert great influence and strength. We should, therefore, bring together all the merchants to energetically act in preventing the said Treaty from being enforced.

5. After a Society is formed, we should convene to discuss this matter whenever it is necessary, so as to maintain the energies of the people.

6. We must appoint some one to proceed to the various towns and villages to make speeches fully describing the real situation in this matter.

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An article published in a Canton paper under the style of "Yeung Shing Yat Po" on the 13th of October.

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This article reports that on the 10th of October the Boycott Organization received certain subscriptions amounting to \$755.00 from the Chinese people residing in the ports of Perak and Palo.

If further reports that on October 12th the Organization also received some subscriptions amounting to \$1000.00 from the Chinese residents in San Francisco, United States of America through the hands of the "Wah On" Company of Hong Kong.

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An article published in a Canton paper under the style of "Yeung Shing Yat Po" on October 14th, 1905.

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This article reports that the students of Canton have sent notifications to the various Tailor-shops stating that if the tailors should deceitfully use American goods for their uniforms, they would refuse to pay for the same and would not deal with them any more.

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It is reported by a Canton newspaper of August 2nd, 1905, that the cake guild at Fatshan had begun to prevent the cake stores from using American flour on the 1st instant. If any of the said stores disobey the said decision of the guild, they will be fined according to the rules.

It is further reported that on August 1st, all the foreign grocery stores at Fatshan begun to temporarily stop the sale of American goods until the vexatious Exclusion Treaty is repealed.



EXTRACT FROM HONGKONG CHINESE  
NEWSPAPER CALLED "THE WORLD NEWS", OF JULY 30TH,  
UNDER THE HEADING, "CANTON NEWS."

"GAMBLERS JOIN THE BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN GOODS.  
All classes united in protest against Exclusion treaty."

While all students and business men are using every effort to prevent the new exclusion treaty from becoming law, they can readily recognize that the effective boycott of any and all American goods will assist in attaining the desired modification. Now even here in Canton every gambling house has, in the past, been in the habit of issuing gratis to their patrons such first class cigarettes as "Three Castles" and "Wild Woodbine", this being looked upon as generous and liberal, and gamblers have been loath to accept anything inferior to these well known brands.

An inquiry from a number of these saloons has elicited the fact that first rate supply as much as \$3 to \$4 worth of these goods gratis daily to their patrons, while the smaller ones all give over one dollar's worth away daily. Just now, however, even the gambling saloons have joined in the discussions over the exclusion laws, and have also joined in the general boycott by discontinuing to supply American Cigarettes, in favor of Chinese "Dragon" brand manufacture in Macao, while others have engaged men to roll their own cigarettes from Chinese out-tobacco.

Habitual gamblers, who seldom trouble themselves about anything, have come to look upon the Americans as an enemy to their race. No wonder then that others with a general knowledge recognize the injustice of the restrictions placed before their countrymen.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS CIRCULAR HAVE  
REFERENCE TO THE AMERICAN EXCLUSION LAWS.

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All over the country the newspapers are discussing the burning question of the stringent restrictions placed against our admittance to the United States, and this circular discusses a few of the more important methods by which a modification may be obtained. But our first essential must be unity, for that means strength, and unless we all act as one man there is little hope of success.

Now let all contractors cease to contract for Americans or things American, let each and every consumer of American articles turn elsewhere, let all coolies decline to discharge American goods from any vessel, and let every dealer and every merchant discontinue handling anything connected with America or Americans. This will be most effective in bring about a relaxation. China, with her dense population, reckons that she is able to succeed by this method, for the Americans will soon grow tired of the law when they are doing no business. When their goods arrive there will be no one to land them and even should the laborers be offered additional inducement, when the goods are landed the strong combination of the guilds prevents the goods from being placed on the market. What then will become of them?

An American was known to have laughingly remarked that the Chinese could not successfully boycott American goods, as they had a treaty to protect them, but he received a reply that while the treaty permitted merchants to reside in the country and arranged the Customs tariff, it does not <sup>and</sup> ~~not~~ cannot compel Chinese to purchase goods against their wish. No government can bind its people to accept articles they do not want, or to do what they do not want to do.

We hear that in Hong Kong even the laborers have a guild, and through the guild's committee it is comparatively easy to acquaint those immediately concerned with any method that may be decided upon.

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besides procuring the desired object, the complete boycott of American goods would be gratifying to many others of the great powers, inasmuch as the other foreign merchants gain by as much as the Americans lose, and when other goods get a hold on the market it will take a long time to recover lost ground.

Our laborers <sup>must</sup> ~~shall~~ also understand that even should extra inducement be offered them to work, it will finally be taken out of them, as any increase in the cost of handling goods only results in the price of the goods to the consumer being advanced, and should prices be reduced to a losing basis, it will cause difficulties to the American merchants and their future possibilities suffer accordingly.

Now supposing that Hong Kong and all the ports in China should adopt suggestions similar to those given above, what will become of American goods? Where is there another such field as China? Americans will soon see ruin staring at them; because our country has been so much slighted and ignored in the past we must insist in maintaining an effective boycott until the Americans see that we will no longer bear insults without a murmur. We do not recommend or incite the people to use any force, but with these remarks submit the whole case to the people, feeling confident that the final result will be as we predict.

We have formed an association from amongst all the large merchants and guilds, and have elected a committee to carefully supervise the working of all shops and hong, and we have agreed that should any member be found handling American wares he will be at once expelled. This association <sup>is</sup> ~~are~~ having printed a pamphlet form for circulation to the very heart of the Empire, a resume of all the unfair and unjust treatment our countrymen have received at the hands of the Americans, pointing to the measures that are being taken throughout the country to protest against the latest injustice and calling upon one and all to join the general boycott. By this means we have hopes

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of acquainting the whole country with the regulations against their countrymen and of obtaining universal support.

In these days of keen competition we cannot understand why our merchants should be prevented from entering the country and what can the restrictions placed on students and tourists be for. We allow Americans free entry and every opportunity of pursuing a peaceful commercial living; therefore, since we are bound by treaty to admit them, we don't want any of their goods. Why even Koreans and Japanese are allowed comparatively free entry into the country, is this not acting insultingly to debar us alone. Then let our strong action in this boycott show that we can no longer be looked upon as weak and timid and that we can resist an injustice by retaliation in other directions.

The American cannot blame us, as we were not the first to strike. We have long been the victims of injustice and only now have we thought of retaliation by universal support. The hands of our government will be much strengthened in the approaching negotiations.

Although it was said that this boycott would cause trouble between the governments, that is not so, as it is an affray entirely between the two people and not effecting the government in any way detrimental to our interests in other directions.

Therefore, let us all combine and use every effort to bring about some modification <sup>of</sup> to the present laws, thereby earning thanks from all our countrymen.

After careful inquiry, we give a list of the most important American goods on this market:- Among <sup>them</sup> American provisions, piece goods, kerosene, sweet caporal, Eagle Bird, Wild Woodbine, Three Castles and Cycle Cigarettes manufactured by the British-American Co. Ltd. Please note distinctly that these goods can be distinguished from others by bearing the mark "Made in the United States "U.S.A., U. S. of America etc."

The above is a resume of a circular published in Canton.

*Enclosure II*

Canton, Jan. 3rd. 1905.

Hon. F. D. Cheshire,  
U. S. Consul-General,

Dear Mr. Cheshire:-

I have just returned from a trip through part of the Shan Tak district, visiting Tai Leung, Kwai Chau and Yung Ki. I also went into the Heung Shan district as far as Wong Po. I found everything quiet. In no place did I find the least anti-foreign or anti-American feeling.

As regards the boycott of American goods there is very little change. American goods are rarely seen. In Tai Leung some goods from American cloth are offered at a discount but find little sale. From what I observed and heard I am satisfied that there is no change in the attitude of the people towards the purchasing of American goods. The people seem disinclined to say much about the boycott movement, but are all anxious to know when the treaty will be changed. As far as I could learn it seems to be the accepted fact that the boycott must go on until the treaty is changed. Several men said to me, "We will do as Canton city does". Others said, "We buy from Canton, if Canton buys we buy, if Canton does not buy we cannot buy".

Another feature of the boycott was brought to my notice. Some of the men said in substance, The worst is over. At first we could not get goods to take the place of American goods. Now we can get everything we want. It seems to me that as the market has now adjusted itself the Chinese can carry on the boycott without any great disturbance of their business.

The above I think, is all that I need to write in order to give you a clear idea of all I observed on my late trip.

With kind regards,

Yours Truly,

*Andrew Beattie*

Enclosure *E.*  
British & Foreign Bible Society,  
Chinese Agency.

Canton, 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1906.

Dear F. D. Chechire,

American Consulate General, Canton.

Dear Mr. Chechire:— In response to your request for some particulars of my recent journey into Kwonglai province I beg to state that I left Canton, October 12<sup>th</sup> for Muchow. Muchow is situated on the West River some less than 200 miles above Canton. It is located just within the border of Kwonglai province and commands the entrance to same. Here, from the very beginning has been a strong feeling in favor of the boycott of American goods. Here too, fell the first victim to this feeling, a Chinese merchant endeavoring to land American flour was shot. The city was well posted with the usual "boycott" literature. The ready communication with Canton and Hong Kong by good steamboat service brings to this city all the papers—daily and weekly—to keep the

fire, once kindled, burning brightly.

From Muchow I proceeded by steam launch about 100 miles up the West River, stopping over one day at Ping Nam an important magistracy commanding a nice bit of country fairly well populated and fertile. Here I first began to note radical changes taking place. For some time these changes have been noted in Muchow, but it was little thought they had gone much beyond that city. Interference on the part of the local officials with the idol processions and the harvest festivals (or ta-tsiao), had come upon the people so unexpectedly the populace hardly knew what to think or do. They plead and petitioned to no avail, and finally became incensed almost to the point of resorting to violence.

The recent edicts abolishing the Triennial and competitive examinations carried with them proclamations ordering the establishment of schools for Western learning on basis hitherto unknown in China.

3

No revenue being provided the officials seized temple property for the purpose. In Muchow some of the best or most popular temples had thus been disestablished, the idols torn down, and the building material transferred to suitable sites and put into new buildings for schools for boys and for girls. The same was done at Tam Chow, the prefecture in which Ping Nam is located. Some of the wealthiest and best temples had already been razed and large school buildings were going up, built on somewhat modern lines with verandahs, windows, and two stories high.

These very radical moves were scarcely started before the "boycott" began. In Canton and even Muchow the reading part of the populace could discriminate between the boycott and the acts of the officials concerning educational changes. Yet it was even in these places that the general opinion was that the official was acting under foreign influence if not coercion. The introduction of the boycott



4

was as all that was wanted to fix the whole list of affairs on the shoulders of the foreigner - the American element soon disappeared after leaving the treaty ports, though it everywhere was the watchword for entrance to discussions and outbursts of indignation at the reported cruelties practiced on the Chinese in America and elsewhere abroad.

Not much was seen at Ping Nam and at other places along my route in the way of posters or placards, but the merchants and others were well posted by the Canton and Hong Kong newspapers and often questioned me as to why this exclusion of Chinese and why the cruelties practiced.

From Ping Nam I went to Kowloon and thence ~~to~~ overland by a large trade route to Lin Chow, some 150 miles to the North and West. I was accompanied by two Chinese assistants. Our sole object was to circulate the Holy Scriptures, in Chinese, in the inland towns and markets. Our stock of books consisted of Gospels, Acts of the Apostles,

5-

and a Christian Calendar. The Gospels sell for 7 cash a book and the Calendars for 1 cent a sheet. We traveled thus from place to place mingled among the people explaining in few words the contents of the books and their purpose. We are rarely molested, because being constantly on the move, we only stop in one place over a night, or a day or two. To travel is ~~popular~~ to be popular in South China, and transients are as a rule accorded every hospitality. Such has been my usual experience in this part of the Empire. But this journey seemed different. We could effect no sales and were treated more as invaders than as merchant travelers. From the first I noticed a very strong anti-foreign feeling, but had no idea the people knew much of what was going on at the treaty ports. It soon developed however that added to the fears lest soon officialdom would reach their remote temples and raze their idols, came the strong and bitter resentment toward foreigners

6

in the last instance aroused by the exaggerated accounts of state of Chinese subjects abroad. After we were questioned about it, and only <sup>by</sup> because of it was this feeling explained. "America is not just," expressed in strong tone of voice was a common sentiment met with everywhere. Cantonese Newspapers were to be found far inland. Their influence was felt keenly. Nothing more could be wanted than the inflammatory articles printed in them. The words "shat, shat," hissed at me was more bitter than for years past.

I reached Loo Chow Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> having been 10 days on the road from Hong Kong. Receiving at this place a telegram informing me of American Consul General's orders to return from interior I tried to ascertain the feeling at Huchow in the matter of trouble or no trouble. While awaiting reply to my telegram, I sent, as is our custom, my card and some copies of our books to each of the <sup>two</sup> officials in the city. Neither of them returned their cards after having received mine. Later after a second request had

7

been made the magistrate sent me his card. Return telegram from Wuchow confirmed Mr. Lai's telegram. So after spending full 4 days at Lin chow I returned to Canton via Tam chow and Wuchow.

The city of Lin chow was quiet and met only friendliness on every hand, even though the officials did not return their cards, an omission I have not met with before on any of my travels. Frequent chats with different merchants brought out the presence of boycott information even here. Less was seen here in the way of placards. One merchant told me that the native Customs refused to pass American goods inland, and said it was because of America's injustice toward China. The fact that I saw less of boycott placards and posters is due to another fact that the distance to any port of residence for a foreigner being so great I found it wise to refrain from discussions & manifest interest in the matter. I was assured of the presence of placards throughout the province though I saw but few. I heard

8

more in conversations and from conversations carried on with my men. As it was, this was the most discouraging and difficult journey I have made in China. Back as to the results of work done, and more in the attitude of the people. It is not all the result of boycott literature, but I am convinced that this literature has come as the top sheaf of the stack of circumstances piling up towards — the people hardly knew what. But now it directs a mighty movement against anything and everybody foreign — for America means only abroad, foreign to the Chinese mind. The Viceroy's proclamation said to prohibit further discussion of the boycott does not as far as I could see effect the matter at all. These proclamations taken with those dealing with the new scheme of education are paradoxical to the average Chinese mind. Hence the fuel-stored condition ready for the fiery articles in the papers and the grossly exaggerated cartoons peddled aboard steamships in Canton and Hongkong harbors, and carried to all parts of the interior.

9

people are now ready to believe anything  
never before.

I have tried to give you my observations  
and as far as possible account for  
them. Only those living in the interior  
of the province can give you exact details  
as to changes taken place within last  
six months. My own observations extend  
over considerable territory covered in  
a comparatively short period of time.

One more item I want to mention  
is the democratic spirit found in the  
new schools opened by the officials. The  
students boycott teachers and everything  
in anyway causing some displeasure  
or illfeeling or calling for resentment. They  
stand in a body and while the people  
are incensed at this aggressive spirit  
the students are slowly but surely getting things  
much their own way and are having their  
part in spreading the boycott, and the feeling  
that accompanies it, here as elsewhere from the start.

Respectfully submitted

H. O. S. Burkwall

*W.W.*  
No. 112.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 6th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



*Copy to  
J. G. Lay  
2/17/06*  
SUBJECT:

Chinese certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports <sup>my</sup> the visas of a certificate

~~for~~ of Wen King-Chi.

*to Secy of War* \_\_\_\_\_



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 6th 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed on the 2nd instant a section six certificate issued by the Viceroy in favor of a Chinese subject, by name, Wen King-Chi.

Mr. Wen is at present en route to Manila, Philippine Islands where he will engage in the banking business. He is at present a member of a banking institution in Canton City whose total capital is \$25,000.00 and of which the applicant in question holds Tael 5000. He owns property in this district totaling \$500,000.00.

Mr. Wen is also vouched for by several of the most prominent banks in this city.

Further, I have examined him personally, as well as his securities, and am satisfied that he is a member of the exempt class, and as such, entitled to enter the United States.

Mr. Wen leaves at once for Manila by the S. S. "Zafiro".

The certificate in question is numbered 38.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul General



No. 113.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 8th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Marriage.

*Rec'd by Jones  
Feb 28/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the marriages of Wong  
Bak Seong and Lau Shing Chow.

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED

No. 12.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 8th , 190 6.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

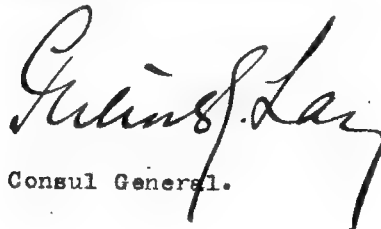
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, two certificates of the marriage in the presence of the Vice & Deputy Consul General at this Consulate General on the 3rd and 6th instants respectively of Mr. Wong Bak Seong of San Francisco, California to Miss Tun I So of Canton, China, by the Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall of the Swedish Free Mission, Canton; and also of Mr. Lau Shing-Chow of San Francisco, California, to Miss Go Shim of Cheung Chow, Heung Shan, China, by the Rev. G. W. Greene of the American Baptist Mission, Canton.

The usual certificates have been furnished all of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Two marriage certificates.

CONFIDENTIAL

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China January 6<sup>th</sup>, 1906.

Personal S. Doughtman, Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States

at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this sixth day of January

A. D. 1906, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,

Lau Shing Chow aged 27 years, born in San Francisco, Cal.

and now residing in San Francisco, Cal., and Lo Shun

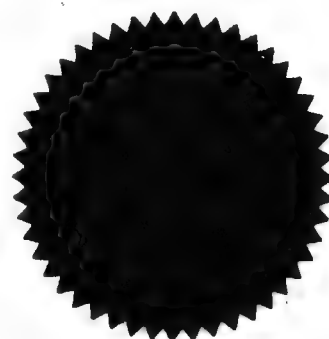
aged 20 years, born in Chung Chow Shung Shan, China, and now residing in

Shung Shan, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by

Rev. G. W. Greene who is authorized by the laws of American Southern Baptist Mission

to perform such a ceremony.

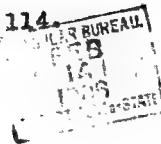
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this sixth day  
of January, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 13/5



S. Doughtman  
Vice & Deputy  
American Consul General.

Five one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

No. 114.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 8th , 1906.



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*and by [unclear] Feb 15 1906*

Lienchow massacre.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Enclosing copy of despatch from this  
to Legation relative to punishment of  
responsible Chinese officials.

*re the massacre of missionaries at Lienchow*

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 8th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

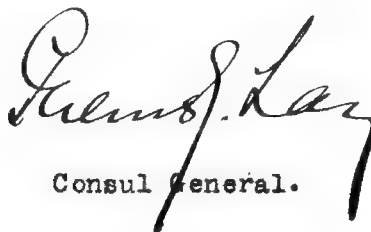
SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a despatch to our Minister at Peking dated January 3rd, 1906, recommending form and amount of punishment of those officials responsible for the condition of affairs at Lienchow which made the massacre of five of our missionaries possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Copy of a despatch to Mr. Rockhill, dated January 3rd, 1906.

131.

January 3rd,

6

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

E. E. & M. P. of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge and confirm the following telegrams:

"Peking, December 29th, 1905.

Lay,

Canton.

Your despatch of the 15th and letter 18th received. You should make me recommendations punishment all responsible officials, stating form and amount of punishment; make also all other suggestions necessary carry out intentions our Government have asked for further instructions from the Department and will advise you.

Sgd. Rockhill."

"Canton, December 30th, 1905.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Suggest former Prefect, Colonel and present Viceroy should be dismissed immediately, not to hold office again and that strong edict should be issued all towns stating that Viceroy dismissed for neglect, insure adequate protection district where dangerous condition of affairs prevailed for which Viceroy responsible; also assurance better protection in future all other districts, and that representations this Consulate receive attention. Viceroy not only responsible this case and boycott but for causing other interests South China suffer owing to his opposition and failure to accede just reasonable requests. Nothing less than above insure protection and safeguard interests, punishment criminals indemnity and degradation local officials not commensurate crime or have any effect to prevent similar outrages other districts. Viceroy certainly deserves dismissal believe boycott would end if superceded.

Sgd. Lay."

My recommendation that the reasons for the Viceroy's dismissal be made known to the people may seem too exacting, but the Viceroy has requested to be relieved so many times that if his dismissal was demanded now and he was allowed to resign the effect of the demand would be nil and the responsible official remain unpunished. If the reasons for his dismissal are published, our prestige in this Province would increase tenfold instead of becoming extinct as it has been owing

to the manner in which the Viceroy has practically ignored reasonable requests from this Consulate. He seems to have adopted a policy of blocking everything. The British Consul General reports the same. Our merchants can get nothing. Even if the Department does not wish to go farther than require the Chinese Government to ask for his resignation, it would at least end the boycott.

The Viceroy's action in refusing to allow the former Sub-prefect at Lienchow to testify before the Lienchow investigation board on a lame excuse is the best evidence that the Viceroy was cognizant of the dangerous state of affairs at Lienchow and he has never produced any proof to controvert the Prefect's statements in his (the Prefect's) letter to Dr. Macle already sent you.

The punishment of the criminals at Lienchow and the degradation of officials who will probably be sent in an official capacity elsewhere, and the payment of indemnity and compensation is not exemplary punishment in my opinion. Outside the district of Lienchow nobody knows what punishment has been exacted, and unless China is taught a severe lesson and it is brought home to every official in China that unless the lives of Americans are protected, and protected according to our ideas, they will not know what to expect when they fail to comply with treaty stipulations. *in future.*

On our part, I think our mission boards in America should be asked to issue strict orders to missionaries not to have in their possession at any time pathological specimens of any kind or Chinese idols even as ornaments and under no consideration to violate our treaty by purchasing property in the name of an individual and occupying or claiming it until the deeds to the same are stamped. They should furthermore be instructed not to purchase or rent Chinese temples or land

3.

adjacent thereto, and never interfere in litigation of their Chinese converts at the yamens.

I believe if our missionaries were properly protected, bought their property in a regular way, always with the consent and approval of the gentry, and did not interfere in purely Chinese cases, there would be less friction between the people and themselves.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay.

Consul General.



*con*

No. 115



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 9th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*One by post  
to C + L  
& to Wm A Brown  
Feb 14/06*

Chinese certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the <sup>ing</sup>visa of a certificate for  
of Tam Kwei.

To C + L. + Wm A Brown & Co.

*Feb 26 to*



No. 115.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 9th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's despatch No. 20 of October 26th, 1905, containing instructions that I inform you of my reasons for declining to visae a section 6 certificate issued to Mr. Tam Kwei, a member of the firm of Sui Cheung of this city.

In reply, I beg to state that at the time of his first application to this office, he announced that he was worth but \$500.00 Gold, and was not acquainted with any white persons who could testify as to his merchantile status. He further informed me that he knew of no wealthy and well known native merchants who could vouch for the genuineness of his statements.

Upon receipt of the Department's despatch referred to above, I at once sent a messenger to the store of the applicant in question requesting that he call at the Consulate for re-examination. As on the previous occasion, I asked him to furnish the customary affidavits as to his commercial standing, etc., which he finally ~~he~~ did.

I now have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed today the certificate in question. Mr. Tam is en route to New York City where he will engage in the general merchandise business. He is known to be worth \$3000.00 Hong Kong Currency and will hold a \$1000.00 gold share in Soy Kee & Co., # 7-9 Mott Street, New York City.

This gentleman is vouched for by the local

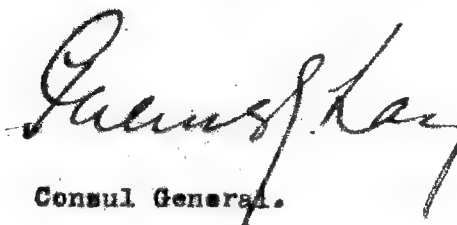
firm of which he is at present a member, - the Sui Cheung capitalized at \$10,000.00 Gold; the Shui Lun firm of Hong Kong with \$15,000.00 Gold; and Soy Kee & Co., of New York City, with \$350,000.00 Gold capital.

After a careful re-examination of this applicant and of his securities, I am satisfied that he is a member of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States.

The certificate in question is numbered 39.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul General.

No. 117.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 8th , 190 6.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



COPIES MADE.

SUBJECT:

*Handwritten signature and date 1/16/06*

*re the*

Boycott of American goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports receipt of another despatch from the  
Viceroy of the Two Kwangs on the boycott;  
also the issuance of another proclamation thereon,  
describes the failure of the Viceroy to comply  
with requests of this office to notify people that  
repeal or modification of the exclusion law is  
impossible.



No. 117.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 8th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a despatch received from the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang on the 5th instant with regard to the boycott and translation of another proclamation on the subject which I am informed will be issued in a few days.

This proclamation is much stronger in the language employed than those already issued, but still lacks the necessary force to impress the people that the Viceroy himself is in earnest and desirous that the boycott shall end. The general belief here is that the Viceroy will not enforce this last proclamation and that he has issued it under pressure.

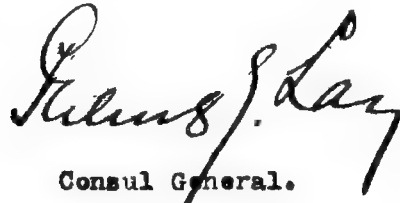
The Viceroy persists in giving the people to believe that the two governments are discussing the question of the admission of Chinese labor into the United States thus creating a false impression among the people which may be the cause of a serious outburst of resentment in the near future. I shall take up this matter with the Viceroy at once.

The Viceroy's allusion to my statement about the boycott inscription on the temple at Lienchow is characteristic how he purposely misconstrues every representation made to him, and the methods he employs to evade and ignore the main question and try and clear himself from all responsibility for either the boycott or the massacre at Lienchow. Fortunately in this case while at Lienchow, I took a photograph of the temple mentioned in the Viceroy's despatch in which photograph the boycott inscription appears.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

**Enclosures:**

1. Copy of a despatch from the Viceroy to Mr. Lay, dated January 5th, 1906.
2. Copy of a Proclamation issued by the Viceroy, dated January 4th, 1906.

*Enclosure No. 1 in Desp. No. 117*

No. 237 •

Despatch from H. E. The Viceroy.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th of December, 1905, wherein you state that while at Lienchow you noticed some Chinese characters, viz: "China is not in good terms with Americans" and "China does not buy American goods," on the ruins of an old temple which shows how far the dangerous agitation has spread into the interior, among the ignorant classes where a strong anti-foreign feeling now prevails, etc.

Having duly perused the above communication, I beg to say that I am surprised. As to the matter of Dr. Machle who forcibly took some cannons of a temple while the villagers of "Tsai Yuen Pa", Lienchow, were honoring a certain Chinese God which thus led to the burning of the foreign (American) buildings and the murder of (American) missionaries, my deputies, Taotai Wen and others, have proceeded there and investigated the case with Your Honor. From the testimony of all witnesses on both sides, with the exception of Dr. Machle's, the recent trouble had really nothing whatever to do with the boycott movement and there are no boycott placards whatever posted in Lienchow, except official proclamations. These testimonies are on file in your office and my yamen and afford sufficient proof. According to the report of Taotai Wen, the old temple, mentioned in your communication, was bought privately and tore down by Dr. Machle and over twenty idols were still kept in the Hospital of the Mission; these idols were found by Mr. Wen among the ruins. Mr. Wen visited the said temple many times and carefully looked all around, but he did not find any boycott posters at all.

If Your Honor saw some Chinese characters relative to boycott of American goods in Lienchow, why didn't you point them out to Mr. Wen and others for their inspection and information. As Your Honor suddenly informed me that the said characters are posted in the said temple after all members of the Commission appointed to investigate the Lienchow affair have returned to Canton; the information must be a rumor which was reported after the above mentioned investigation was over.

With reference to the Lienchow affair, Mr. Wen has investigated the facts personally with Your Honor. It is found that the trouble was really caused by Dr. Machle and others who forcibly took some cannons of a temple and kept them in their Hospital while the villagers were holding a celebration of a certain Chinese God near their chapel, thus causing the villagers to feel angry; and that it had really nothing whatever to do with the boycott movement. As the testimony proves clearly that the above facts are correct, there is no doubt about it; therefore the Lienchow affair and the boycott movement should be dealt with separately, and it is inconvenient to mix up two affairs into one: thus causing complications.

As to the retaliation against the Treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States, I have repeatedly issued proclamations instructing the merchants and subjects not to make any more boycott speeches; not to hold any more boycott meetings; and not to publish and circulate any more boycott literature, placards and posters. I also instructed all my subordinate officials to admonish the people under their jurisdiction to desist from the said acts and strenuously and secretly investigate and prohibit the same: this is all a matter of record.

All boycott meetings and public speaking, etc., have been completely stopped for a long time and I have never



heard of any ~~any~~ more cases where certain Chinese persons compel and force others not to buy American goods.

The friendly relations between the United States and China are exceedingly and specially close, and this point is known by every Chinese subject, so that I do not believe they harbor anti-American feelings. Now the Treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers is being negotiated by our respective Governments and they are devising proper means to deal with this matter.

As Your Honor fears lest the merchants and subjects may misunderstand the circumstances of this matter, I issue another proclamation to instruct them to await the proper action and proper arrangement of their Government (with the United States Government re this matter), and instruct them not to misunderstand the circumstances and thus cause trouble. This is to maintain the friendly relations between the United States and China.

Having received the above communication, I have again issued a proclamation to instruct the people (as above stated). I also ordered all my subordinates that should there be any boycott meetings and public speaking or publication and circulation of boycott placards, posters etc., they are required to investigate the matter at once and arrest the persons who committed the said acts, and punish them severely.

A necessary communication addressed to Honorable Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton, China.

Dated January 5th, 1906.

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*Enclosure No. 2 in Desp. No. 117.*

## A PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

It having transpired that the Chinese merchants in all the ports, retaliating against the exclusion of Chinese laborers have agreed together not to buy American goods, we have received an Imperial Edict directing the merchants that they must carry on their trade as formerly and not allow themselves to be seduced into creating disturbances. I have repeatedly issued proclamations, and ordered all the subordinate officials to strenuously repress gatherings and public speaking, and the issue and distribution of all placards. Not only have I reiterated these orders, I am at present exercising vigilance over gatherings and public speaking.

According to the American Consul General's despatch it is announced that these things have not stopped. This is a matter concerning both governments mutually. The American President has promised in regard to Chinese going to America that they shall be kindly treated, and as for the treaty concerning Chinese labor, that is before the Governments of the two countries for satisfactory decision. It is to be hoped they will devise means for amendment and energetically plan for redress and safety. You merchants and people must necessarily on your part carry on trade with American merchants as formerly and wait quietly for the governments to come to a satisfactory settlement, and not make pretexts for demagoguery or stirring up trouble. If unwise persons still dare to form gatherings and indulge in public speaking, distribute handbills and post placards to frighten other people so that they can not deal in American goods, and such doings, when they have been investigated, they will be immediately arrested and severely punished without leniency. This is sent out to all subordinate officials and

and orders given to the head office of police in Canton forth-  
with to investigate these things with great secrecy. Furthermore,  
I must issue this proclamation commanding the merchants and  
people of the entire province altogether to fulfill its require-  
ments and not disobey. A special proclamation.

January 4th, 1906.

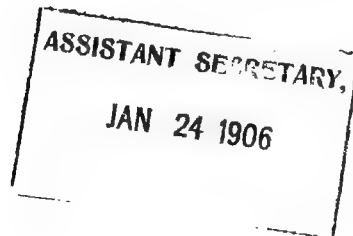


TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

*From* Canton

January 10th, 1906.

Rec'd. 9:25 A. M.



Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Viceroy issued a proclamation to-day stronger (in) language than any other prohibiting boycott, placards, meetings, but notifies people exclusion treaty concerning laborers now before both Governments for consideration, in spite of my urging him, letter December 29th, to give people to understand prohibition immigration Chinese laborers is not to be removed. Have telegraphed the Legation.

LAY.

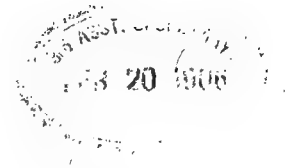
*Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office,*

S. H. Q.

10

No. 118.

FILED.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 11th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Boycott of American goods.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Confirming telegram of the 10th  
Instant.



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 11th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

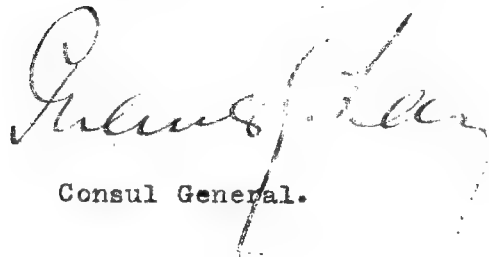
SIR:

The appended telegram is hereby confirmed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

TELEGRAM.

Secstate,

Washington.

"Canton, January 10th, 1906.

Viceroy issued a proclamation today stronger language than any other prohibiting boycott placards, meetings but notifies people exclusion treaty concerning laborers now before both Governments for consideration in spite of my urging him letter December 29th to give people to understand prohibition immigration Chinese laborers is not be removed. Have telegraphed the Legation.

Sgd. Lay."

*Handwritten mark*

No. 119.



*Handwritten note: 20*

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 11th , 1906 .

*Handwritten note: copy from book 26/64*

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Acknowledgement of Circulars.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:



No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 11th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's Circular dated November 16th, 1905, entitled "Cipher Codes," and in compliance with the instruction contained therein, I beg to report that this office is supplied with "The Cipher of the Department of State," No. 85, edition of 1876; "Slater's Telegraphic Code," third edition; "The Western Union Code;" and "Larrabee's Cipher Code for use with the Asiatic Fleet."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul General.



*ms*  
No. 120.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

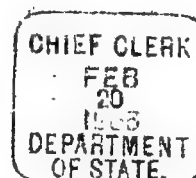
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Typewriting machine.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Requesting to furnish this office  
with an additional typewriting  
Machine.



*Call  
Feb 23 '06  
File  
J*

No. 120.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to request that this office be furnished with an additional typewriting machine. I have but one machine now, a Remington, which has been here since 1902. It is in a fairly good condition though it has been and is constantly in use.

The official correspondence of this office which must be typewritten is very large, consisting not only of letters sent which average over two hundred monthly, but also of copies of translations of all notes and despatches from the Chinese officials, which number about fifty per month. Further, the making of copies as enclosures in despatches to the Department and the Legation constitutes one of the most arduous duties devolving upon the typewriting clerk in this office; and the volume of business here is constantly increasing.

Occasionally the sending of important despatches is delayed because the work to be done exceeds the capacity of one typewriting machine, and frequently one of the clerks is obliged to work after office hours because of the vast amount of typewriting to be done; while both the clerks and the Vice Consul General are able to run a typewriter and could often do so, thereby expediting the work, if there were an additional machine here.

In case the machine needs cleaning or repairing, it is necessary to send it to Hong Kong and sometime ago when such was the case I experienced a delay and much difficulty in obtaining the temporary use of another machine till the return

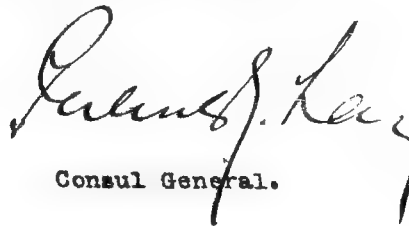
of the old one from Hong Kong.

The cost of a machine in Hong Kong (none can be purchased here) is about the same as in the United States. The cost of transportation from San Francisco is about \$10.00 Gold.

I trust that the Department will see fit to allow this requisition as recommended by me and of which this office is in imperative need.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.



No. 121..

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th , 190 6.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Acknowledge receipt of despatch.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports that a full report on the  
claim of Mrs. Jessin B. Currie Vs.  
International Banking Corporation  
of Canton, was forwarded in  
despatch No. 85 of October 18th, 1905.

No. 121.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

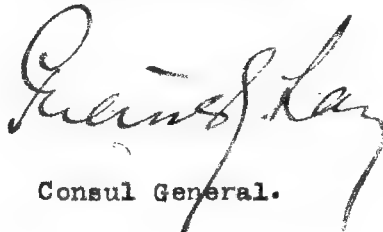
SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's despatch No. 23 of the 2nd of December 1905, calling my attention to the fact that the Department had received no reply to its instruction, No. 15 of August 23rd, 1905, in regarding claim of Mrs. Jessin B. Currie against the International Banking Corporation of Canton.

I have to inform the Department that a full report on the above claim was forwarded by me in my No. 85 of October 18th, 1905.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

No. 122.

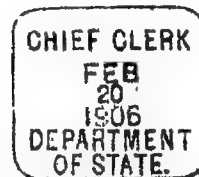


AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th , 190 6.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Acknowledge receipt of despatch.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Regarding the magnetic survey work  
to be undertaken by Dr. Chas. K.  
Edmunds.

No. 122.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

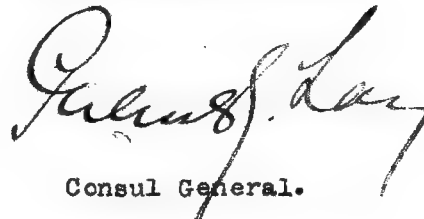
SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's unnumbered despatch of November 25th last, wherein I am instructed to aid and facilitate the magnetic survey work to be undertaken by Dr. Chas. K. Edmunds of the Canton Christian College.

I have already written Dr. Edmunds of my willingness to assist him as far as may be possible; I will also endeavor to secure free entry of the instrumental outfit to be used and the avoidance of the usual Customs House formalities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

*DM*

No. 128.

MAR  
1906  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED  
MAR 17 1906  
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CHIEF CLERK  
MAR 17 1906  
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

SUBJECT:

Invoices.

*To Dras  
Mar 17/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Regarding the undervaluation  
of invoices.



No. 128

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 12th , 190 6.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's unnumbered despatch under date of November 1st, 1905, relative to the undervaluation of invoices covering Chinese merchandise imported to the United States, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to the Department of State.

I am instructed to scrutinize carefully all invoices covering merchandise of the kind in question which may be submitted to me for certification and to make notations on the invoices of any undervaluations I may find.

In reply, I beg to state that it is most difficult to detect any undervaluations in the invoiced prices of Chinese goods, unless there are gross misrepresentations which I think are exceedingly rare. I carefully examine all invoices before certifying them and also read the market reports as published by the various large exporting firms here from time to time, and in this way am able to learn the actual market values in Canton of the staple exports.

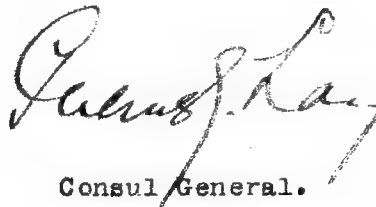
However, you state that there is a lack of uniformity in the invoiced prices of Chinese merchandise and those prices are usually undervalued. Though this fact is to be deprecated and should be remedied, yet I am of the opinion it would not be practicable and almost impossible to compel native sellers to swear before one of their own officials to the values of the goods as indicated in the invoices presented to this office for certification

There is no law or custom in vogue among the Chinese where swearing before one of their officials is of any more weight than before any other fellow countryman. The Chinese do not swear after the custom of Westerners but simply verify in the presence of a witness as to the correctness of their statements.

Of the invoices certified in this office all are signed by the authorized agent of the purchaser or shipper. If any falsifying is done it must be on the part of the foreign agent or shipper.

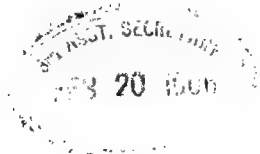
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. L. K.", is written over the printed name "Consul General.".

Consul General.

*ma*  
No. 123.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 15th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

A large, stylized handwritten signature, likely of the Chief Clerk, written over the word "SUBJECT:".



Chinese section 6 certificates.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledge receipt of despatch.



NO.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 16th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

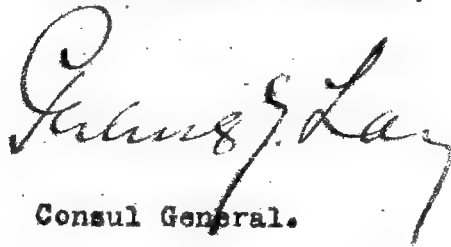
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's despatch No. 24, under date of December 4th, 1905, relative to the issuance of section 6 certificates by the Registrar General of the Colony of Hong Kong and the visaing of the same by the American Consul General there.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James L. Lay".

Consul General.



*Am*  
No. 125.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 17th, 1906.

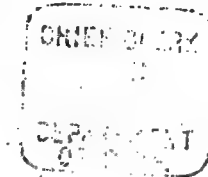
MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Immigration Frauds.

*20 C + L. and  
and March 7/06*



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports that the fraudulent stamp impression could not have been made in this office as every Chinaman is observed by Consul General and Vice Consul; that the Pacific Mail Agent has observed similar stamp in Hong Kong, and that efforts are being made to apprehend various brokers here known to be guilty of frauds.



No. 125.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 17th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

With further reference to the Department's instructions of July 10th, 1905, No. 12, with regard to a stamp impression bearing the words "Immigration Bureau" and the characters "S. F. C. L. No. 748" alleged to have been placed on certain Chinese papers by an employee of this Consulate General and reported to the Department under date of July 3rd, 1905, I have the honor to make the following report.

I cannot understand how such a stamp could be placed on papers in this office without being noticed by the Vice Consul General who sees every Chinaman who comes into the consulate. The name "F. J. Cashman" written across the stamp has been compared with the handwriting of every employee in the office and there is no similarity between the two.

The Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Hong Kong informs me that he has seen a similar stamp on other papers and the holder of such papers stated that the stamp was put on in Hong Kong. I placed the matter in the hands of the Chief of Police of Hong Kong last August but have heard nothing from him since.

There are a number of Chinese brokers in Canton who are trying to send coolies to America as merchants and students, and I believe one of these brokers uses the stamp referred to in this despatch. I am having these men watched and as soon as I get enough evidence against them, they will be behind the bars. I

will keep the enclosures to the Department's instructions for a month or so longer as they will be useful.

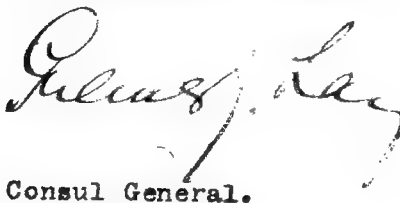
Information has reached this office that <sup>here</sup> a Chinese broker has in his possession a number of section 6 certificates signed by the Chinese Authorities during Consul General McWade's administration and that this broker is trying to sell these certificates. It is reported that he has a facsimile of the Consular seal. There is no danger of this fraud succeeding as such certificates are numbered and advises sent to the Chinese Inspector at the Port.

The different methods attempted by Chinese coolies to pass themselves off as students and merchants are too numerous to mention, but the precautions employed now to guard against fraud make it very difficult for anybody, but a bona fide Chinaman of the exempt class to secure a section 6 certificate at this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. L. Lay", written in dark ink.

Consul General.

OFFICE OF THE  
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Communicate to  
Immigration Bureau  
Acknowledge and in-  
struct Mr. Lay to en-  
deavor to obtain & for-  
ward to the Dept one,  
of the Sec. 6 certificates <sup>247</sup>  
by the Chinese authorities  
during the <sup>248</sup> ~~Wade~~ <sup>Wade</sup> incursion  
H. H. D. G.



No. 124



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 18th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Section 6 certificate.

*Handwritten:* a J.C. & L. Mach 2/06  
*Handwritten:* Ans Mach 2/06

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visae of a certificate  
of Lee Kam.



No. 124

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 18th, , 190 6

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed today a section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs in favor of a Chinese subject by name of Lee Kum. Mr. Lee is a brother of Mr. Lee Sick, the visae of whose certificate I reported in my No. 99 of December 16th last. The applicant in question intends going to San Francisco to attend a private school there, engaging in the study of English, preparatory to pursuing finally a course of study in the higher branches at the University of California. The father of the applicant is known to have \$50,000 \*\* Mexican invested in the general merchandise business at Hong Kong, while the applicant himself will take \$2,500 Gold with him for his support and maintenance as a student during the first few years of his residence in America.

The correctness of the statements of the above named applicant is vouched for by Mr. Lee Fung, an American citizen, at present residing in Canton, China. Mr. Lee is a respectable, wealthy gentleman having property and business interests in San Francisco, Canton, and Hong Kong totaling over \$200,000. \*\* Mexican. He transacts business at his permanent residence No. 227 Clay Street, San Francisco where he is a member of the firm of Cerro Hower and Company, Cigar Manufacturer.

After a careful personal examination of this applicant, I am satisfied that he is entitled to enter the United States.

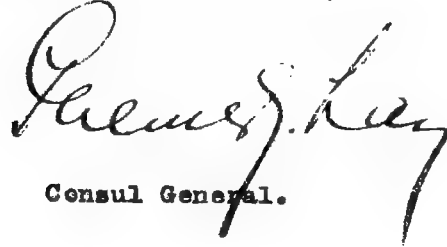
He sails for San Francisco on the S. S.

"Korea", leaving Hong Kong on the 9th prox.

The certificate in question is numbered 40.

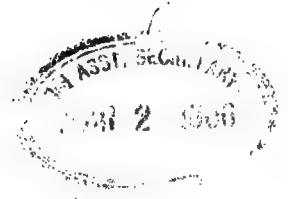
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James H. Key". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Consul General".

Consul General.

*601.*  
No. 126



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 18th, 1906.



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Boycott of American  
goods.

*Recd by pm  
Mar 5/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Forwarding copy of a letter to <sup>the</sup> Viceroy  
regarding the boycott of American goods.

No. 126.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 18th, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

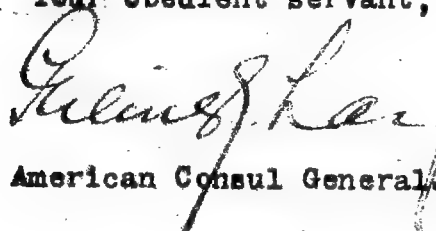
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to forward, herewith,  
for the Department's information, copy of a communication relative  
to the boycott of American goods, addressed by me to H. E. Tsen,  
Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, under date of January 13th, 1906.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure: as above stated.

204.

*Enclosure in Desp. 126*

January 13th, 6

His Excellency Tsen,  
Viceroy of the Liang Kwang.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's despatch of the 6th January, in reply to mine of the 25th December, 1905, informing me that you have issued another proclamation instructing your subordinates that should there be any boycott meetings and public speaking or publication of boycott posters etc., they are required to investigate the matter at once and arrest the persons who commit the said acts and punish them severely.

I have obtained a copy of this proclamation and am surprised that Your Excellency has not therein given the people of these provinces to clearly and distinctly understand that the Governments of the United States and China both recognize that the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States is to be prohibited, and under no circumstances can that prohibition be removed. The attention of the Chinese Government was called by our Minister at Peking under date of December 4th, to the false impression conveyed by your proclamation of November 4th, that the President of the United States promised the admission of laborers, and in my despatch of December 29th I requested Your Excellency to issue a proclamation correcting this misrepresentation, but instead, Your Excellency again informs the people that "as regards however a treaty about the immigration of laborers the two Governments are at present negotiating for a satisfactory settlement, and their object in these negotiations (for coolie immigration) is to devise means to improve the (regulations) and thus redress all (grounds of complaint)."

I cannot understand why Your Excellency should still insist on conveying the false impression to the people that our Governments are negotiating a treaty for the admission of laborers, when Your Excellency knows that the Chinese Government has never asked that they should be admitted nor has any responsible officer of the United States Government ever promised it. I therefore have to ask Your Excellency to issue another proclamation to correct the false impression that now prevails in the minds of the people of this Province and setting forth clearly and explicitly that they are laboring under a misapprehension and that our two Governments are not at present or have not discussed the question of the admission of laborers into the United States. Your Excellency's proclamations have encouraged these people in the belief that what they are asking for may be granted, and only another proclamation can convince them that the Chinese Government does not sympathize with them in their unwarranted demands for the admission of laborers.

Your Excellency states in your despatch to me that all meetings and public speeches have been stopped for a long time. Evidently the meeting of the boycott committee held at the "Kwong Tsai" Hospital on December 25th last to devise plans for strengthening the boycott was not reported to you. The proceedings of this meeting were published in the Canton newspapers of the 26th December last.

Your Excellency dwells at some length in your despatch with the Lienchow massacre and still you complain of my confusing it with the boycott, when, if you will read my despatch carefully, you will observe that no allusion whatever to the massacre at Lienchow was made therein. I merely mentioned in my despatch that while at Lienchow I noticed a boycott inscription on the walls of an old temple, to convince Your

Excellency that this dangerous agitation has spread far into the interior. Your Excellency discredits my positive statement that I noticed the inscription on the temple at Liongchow and you conclude that it must be a mere rumor, because Tao Li Wen did not report having seen the characters on the ruins of the temple which you state he inspected carefully. Now Tao Li Wen or anyone else who reads Chinese could overlook the characters which covered the front walls of the temple, it is difficult to understand. The characters were large and distinct enough for me to take a good photograph of them. I beg to inform Your Excellency that I do not make statements of fact based on rumors.

I must call Your Excellency's attention to the manner in which the Chinese character expressing the name of the President of the United States is placed in your proclamation below the level of the character for the Emperor of China, thereby implying subordinate rank. In all documents in China the courtesy of "elevation" should be made when reference is made to the head of any country in the same way as is done when reference is made to the Emperor of China, or his Government and I must emphatically protest against this lack of respect to the President or Government of the United States.

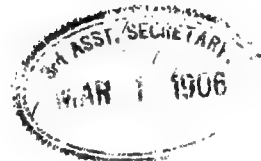
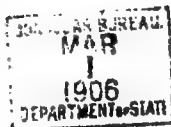
I avail myself to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my profound esteem and respect.

Sgd. Julius G. Lay.

American Consul General.



*Don*  
NO. *127*



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 18th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*Ans by [unclear] 2/10/06*  
Additional taxes.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Forwarding copy of a letter to Honorable  
W. W. Rockhill, regarding the protest  
of the Cantonese against the imposition  
of additional taxes on goods.

*a protest by Chinese residents of Canton  
against an additional tax.*

No. 27

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 18th, 1906

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

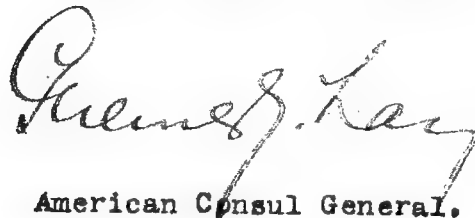
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to forward, herewith,  
for the Department's information, copy of a communication relative  
to a protest on the part of the Cantonese against the imposition of  
an additional tax on goods for the purpose of the construction of  
the Canton-Hankow Railway, addressed by me to the Honorable  
W. W. Rockhill, American Minister at Peking, under date of January  
16th, 1906.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosure as above stated.

144

Enclosure in Despatch 127

January 16th,

6

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,

E. E. & M. P. of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Viceroy of the Two Kiangs called a meeting a few days ago of all the guilds, merchants and people engaged in business to discuss his proposals to levy additional taxes for the purpose of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

At the first meeting there was present a large assemblage including many prominent gentry and ex-officials. In the discussion that ensued, a man by the name of Li Kwok Lin ( ) Ex-Tactical of Amoy protested vehemently against the proposed taxation, and remarked that he had been an official himself and knew by experience that if the proposed taxes were levied it merely meant taking money out of the pockets of the people to fill the pockets of the officials. This man was arrested by order of the Viceroy and on January 16th another meeting was held at which it is reported prominent men were present including the Ex-Viceroy of Fukien and Chia-kiang Provinces, Hsu Ying Iwai ( ). This meeting was very disorderly and an ex-official, Lee Shiuc Yuan ( ) protested against the arrest of Li Kwok Lin and gave expression to sceditious remarks saying that he had been a Magistrate in Formosa before its occupation by the Japanese, knew all about the corruption and bad government there then, and now in the hands of Japanese, taxes were much lower and Formosa enjoyed a good Government and that he wished this Province could be governed by Japan. At both these meetings the speakers expressed themselves freely that no confidence could be placed in the officials or Government to build the Canton-Hankow Railway.

The feeling is bitter against the Viceroy in the city on account of this arrest, even among the more respectable people, and a mass meeting is called for to-day at 2 P. M. to devise means to secure the release of the two gentry now in jail and to further protest against this proposed taxation. Hand bills are distributed every where in the city, announcing the purpose of this meeting, and that the ex-official arrested has not eaten for two days and urges the gentry and merchants particularly to attend this meeting.

Opinion is divided here as to the probable action of the Viceroy in this matter. Some believe he will release Li Kwok Lin by order from Peking, while others think he will refuse to do so, and that the people will strike and close their shops, and that in consequence the poorer classes and bad element will create disturbances. One merchant informs me that the strike will not be declared until after Chinese new year as the shopkeepers whose cooperation is needed would suffer at this time.

No matter which course the Viceroy decides to follow the situation is a difficult one for him. If he submits to the will of the people his power over them is broken, and they will employ the same weapon whenever he tries carry a measure to which they are opposed. If he persists in refusing to release the gentry and tries to collect the excessive taxes proposed trouble is certain to ensue.

As this movement is in no way directed at foreigners, there is no danger to our property or lives and furthermore, even if there was a serious outbreak in the city which I doubt very much, adequate protection is furnished by the "Munadnock" and gunboats.

Not only the Chinese but some foreigners seem very much alarmed over the situation and predict serious

trouble, if not now, after China new year. A few alarming telegrams I am told were despatched from here yesterday by foreigners and by one consular officer, but as yet I see nothing to cause apprehension and I believe the meeting to-day will pass off quietly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay.

Consul General.

*hand*

No. 129.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 19th , 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*28 C 4 L,  
March 2/06  
Am in 3/06*



Section 6 certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visae of a certificate  
of Mr. Chu Tsok Chow.

NO.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 19th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed today a section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs in favor of a Chinese subject by name of Chu Tso Chow. Mr. Chu is en route to the United States where he will join the firm of Man Lee & Company dealing in general merchandise at No. 714 Dupont Street, San Francisco, California.

The father of the applicant is a resident of Hoi Ping District this Province, where he possesses business interests aggregating \$40,000.00 Hong Kong Currency. The applicant himself is known to be worth \$20,000.00 and is bearing with him on his trip to America a draft for \$5000.00 Mexican.

I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter received by me from the head of the Sing Hing Kee firm of this city relative to the applicant in question. This firm upon examination is found to be a bona fide one.

I have made a careful examination of the applicant and his security and feel satisfied that he is a member of the exempt class and entitled to enter the United States.

He sails for San Francisco on the S. S. "Manchuria" leaving Hong Kong on the 26th instant.

The certificate in question is numbered 41.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosure: Copy of a letter from Sing Hing Kee to Mr. Lay, Jan. 18th, 06.

Copy.

Canton, China, January 18th, 1906.

Honorable J. G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

S i r:

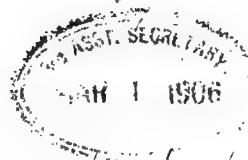
We declare that Chu Tsok Chow is one of our shareholders. The capital of our shop is \$20,000.00 Mexican, one quarter of that amount belonging to him. He is worth about \$20,000.00, and his father living in Chu Chuen, of Hoi Ping District, China, about \$40,000.00.

Mr. Chu is now leaving China and goes to San Francisco, U. S. A., where he will join the Man Lee firm No. 714 Dupont Street, to conduct business.

Your obedient servant,  
Sgd. Sing Hing Kee



*W. S.*  
No. 130.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 20th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*To C & L.  
March 2/06*



Section 6 certificates.

*Ans March 3/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visas of two certificates  
of Tang Sin Sick and Kwong Ping.



No. 100

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 20th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed to-day two section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy in favor of two Chinese subjects by name Tang Sin Sick and Kwong Ping, respectively. Both gentlemen are en route to the United States - the former to join the firm of Deep Leun Heng, #906 Dupont Street, San Francisco, California, and the latter to join the firm of Kwong Ying Cheung, No. 312 1/2, I street, Sacramento, California.

I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copies of letters received by me from the San Kwong Leong firm, Hong Kong, and Leong Sum Yee, compradors of Jardine Matheson & Company, Canton, and managing partner of the Pe Cheong firm, Hing Leong street, Canton, recommending the members of their respective firms as applicants for section 6 certificates.

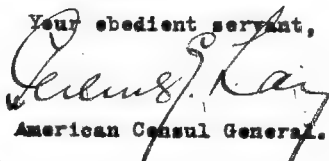
I have made a careful examination of these applicants and their securities and feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States.

They sail for San Francisco on the S. S. "Manchuria" leaving Hong Kong on the 26th instant.

The certificates in question are numbered 42 and 43 respectively.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:-

Letter of San Kwong Leong to Mr. Lay, dated January 19th, 1906.

Letter of Leong Sum Yee to Mr. Lay, dated January 19th, 1906.

*Enclosure in Decp. No. 130*

Copy.

Canton, China, January 19th, 1906.

Hon. J. G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Honor Sir:

We declare that Kwong Ping, residing in San Ning District, China, is one of the owners of the Po Cheong firm Hing Leong Street, Canton.

Capital of the said shop is \$20,000.00 Mexican one quarter of that sum belonging to Mr. Kwong. He has a legacy worth about \$20,000.00, and his father living in Lau Tsau Tung village, Sun Ning is worth \$40,000.00 Mexican. Now the said Kwong Ping desires to go to his firm Kwong Ying Cheung at I Street, No. 312 1/2, Sacramento, California, U. S. A., to engage in business.

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Leong Sum Yee

Jardine Matheson & Co., Canton.

*Enclosure in Desp. No. 130*

COPY.

Hong Kong, China, January 19th, 1906.

Hon. Julius G. Lay,  
U. S. Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Dear Sir:

Tang Sin Sick is the partner of our company whose capital is \$40,000.00 Mexican. Tang Sin Sick's share is \$10,000.00. Tang Sin Sick is worth the sum of \$30,000.00. He is now living in Eastern City with his father who is worth \$70,000.00 Mexican.

Tang Sin Sick is going to San Francisco, No. 906 Dupont Street where the firm of Deep Leun Hong is situated; may be he will be a partner or may be he will start a new firm.

He now takes with him \$5000.00 U. S. money, we go his security.

Yours Very respectfully,

San Kwong Leong,

Sgd. #18 Connaught Road, Hong Kong.

*2006*  
No. 131.

*RECEIVED*

*REAU.*  
*NO. 131.*

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 20th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*CHIEF CLERK*

SUBJECT:

Marriage.

*Out to Mr. Lay  
Jan 29/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the marriages of Messrs.  
Lee, Chew and Arnold etc.

No.

NOTED.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 20th, 1906

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in the presence of the Vice & Deputy Consul General at this Consulate General on the 10th instant of Mr. Chew Ying Hay, an American citizen and resident of Los Angeles, California to Miss Leong Fun Lin of Sun Wui District, this Province, by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, of the American Presbyterian Mission; also two certificates of the marriages in my presence at this Consulate General on the 16th and 20th instants respectively, of Mr. Lee Ah-Chon, an American citizen, and resident of San Francisco, California, to Miss Se Fuk Yun of the Nam Hoi District, this Province, and also of Mr. George Clyde Arnold, of Shelbyville, Illinois, to Miss Mary Argyle McLeod, of Terante, Ontario, Canada, both ceremonies performed by the Rev. C. A. Nelson of the American Beard Mission, Canton.

The customary certificates have been furnished all of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*William H. ...*  
American Consul General.

Enclosures:

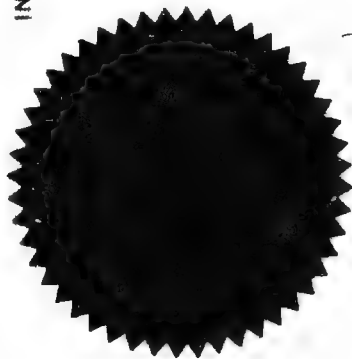
Certificate of marriage of Mr. Chew Ying Hay to Miss Leong Fun Lin, dated January 10th, 1906.  
Certificate of marriage of Mr. Lee Ah-Chon to Miss Se Fuk Yun, dated January 16th, 1906.  
Certificate of marriage of Mr. George C. Arnold to Miss Mary A. McLeod, dated January 20th, 1906.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
Canton, China January 10<sup>th</sup>, 1906.

I, General S. H. Henshaw, Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 10<sup>th</sup> day of January  
A. D. 1906, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China  
Chew Ying I Day aged 21 years, born in Los Angeles, Cal.  
and now residing in Los Angeles, Cal., and Leong Jun Lin  
aged 18 years, born in Sun Wu Diet, Canton, and now residing in

Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. D. Andrew Beattie who is authorized by the laws of the American Presbyterian Mission  
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 10<sup>th</sup> day  
of January, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 13<sup>th</sup>



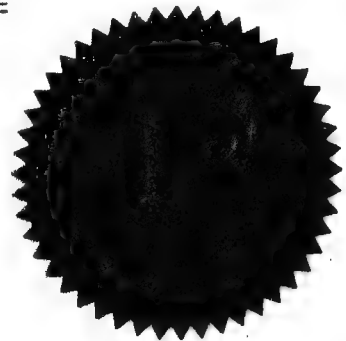
S. H. Henshaw  
Vice & Deputy  
American Consul General.

Five one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
Canton, China, January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1906.  
Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January,  
A. D. 1906, at The American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,  
Lee Ah Chon aged 29 years, born in Sacramento, Cal.,  
 and now residing in San Francisco, Cal., and So Fuk Yuen,  
 aged 18 years, born in Namsooi Dist. Canton, China, and now residing in  
Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. C. A. Nelson who is authorized by the laws of the American Board of Missions

to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
 of my office at Canton, China this 16<sup>th</sup> day  
 of January, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the  
 United States the 131<sup>st</sup>



Julius G. Lay  
 American Consul General.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



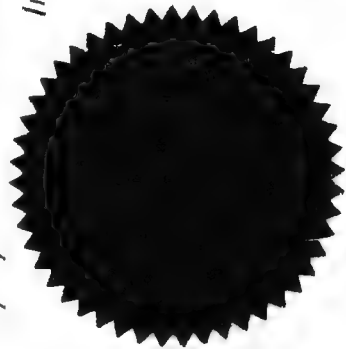
# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
Canton, China January 20, 1906.

Julius G. Lay, Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 20<sup>th</sup> day of January,  
A. D. 1906, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,  
George Clyde Arnold, aged 28 years, born in Shelbyville, Ill  
and now residing in Hongkong, China, and Mary Argyle McLeod,  
aged 28 years, born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and now residing in  
San Francisco, Cal, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. C. A. Nelson, who is authorized by the laws of the American Branch Mission

to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 20<sup>th</sup> day  
of January, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 131<sup>st</sup>

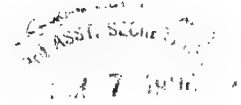


Julius G. Lay  
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

*Don*

No. 132.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 29th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Am 14 pp  
ZC  
+  
Mar 9/06*

Section 6 certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visae of a certificate  
of Mr. Li Hau Ming.

*Z C & L* \_\_\_\_\_



W  
No. 132.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, January 29th, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visased today a section 6 certificate issued by Viceroy Tsien in favor of a Chinese, by name, Li Hau Ming. Mr. Li is en route to the United States where he will be a teacher in a Chinese school for boys, situated on Commercial Street, San Francisco, California.

The above applicant is worth \$10,000.00 while his father has an estimated wealth of \$30,000.00 Mex.

I beg to enclose, herewith, for the Department's information, copy of a letter received by me from Li Wai Ho, a graduate of the M. A. degree and one of the influential gentry of Sun Ning district, this Province.

I have made a careful examination of this applicant and his security, and feel satisfied that he is a member of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States.

He sails for San Francisco on the S. S. "Korea", leaving Hong Kong on the 9th proximo.

The certificate in question is numbered 44.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Copy of a letter from Mr. Li, dated January 23rd, 1906.

Canton 23rd January, 1906.

Honorable J. G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

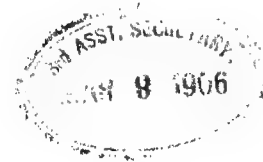
Honour Sir:

I beg respectfully to state that Li Hau Ming, who is one of my clansmen, is an educated student in China.

He has kept a school in Canton for a long time but he is requested to go over to San Francisco, U. S. A. to conduct a school there so that the Chinese boys may have a chance to study easily and avoid the trouble of coming back to China. This had been reported to the Viceroy Tsen, who has allowed him to do the same.

This is also permitted by Your Honor in your conversation with an officer deputed by Viceroy Tsen. I am told by Li Hau Ming that you want a proof from me declaring that the above mentioned statements are true, before your Honor will grant what is requested. Therefore I have the honor to write this letter to you, to declare that I can guarantee that all his statements are true.

Yours very faithfully,  
Sgd. Li Wai Ho



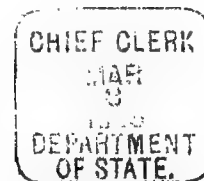
No. 133.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 1st , 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Prostitutes.

*Ans by fm  
Mar 9/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Forwarding the list of American and  
European prostitutes in HongKong.

No. 153.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 1st , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Department's despatch of August 19th, 1905, relative to American prostitutes in Hong Kong, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, copy of a letter received from His Excellency, Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hong Kong, and containing a list of American and European prostitutes in Hong Kong.

The British Authorities in Hong Kong and the various Treaty Ports of China do not allow prostitutes of that nationality to reside therein to carry on their nefarious trade, but deport them immediately. This absence of English prostitutes accounts, in most part for the exceptionally large number of American prostitutes.

As to Canton, there are no resident foreign women of this class living here, though they frequently arrive here clandestinely from Hong Kong, but are not allowed to remain on the Island of Shameen, the foreign settlement, but must reside on the island of Henam, which is under the jurisdiction of China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

*Enclosure in Desp No. 133*

Government House,  
HongKong, 27th. January, 1906.

S i r,

In reply to your letter No. 508 of the 17th. instant, I have the honor to enclose a list, furnished by the Captain Superintendent of Police, of American and European prostitutes in Hong Kong. The large proportion of the former is no doubt mainly due to the directness and facility of communication from the Pacific Seaboard of the United States to this Colony.

2. There is no question of these women being decoyed or wrongfully induced to come here nor of their being other than free agents.

3. I am told that they readily conform to Police Regulations and that complaints of their conduct are rare.

4. I take this opportunity of mentioning that an American woman of this class - Stella Donnelly by name - has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum of HongKong since April, 1895, and that all applications to the United States to get her removed to a climate and conditions more suitable for a white woman in her condition have hitherto proved fruitless.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. M. Nathan

Governor, &c.,

List of American and European Prostitutes.

- Miss Maud Albert (Mistress No. 4, Old Bailey Street) Native of New York.
- Miss Tony Robertson, (No. 4, Old Bailey Street) Native of Germany.
- Miss Della Huard (No. 18, Hollywood Road, Mistress) Native of Ohio, U. S. A.
- Miss Marion Jerrell, (Mistress, No. 16, Hollywood Road) Native of Kentucky, U. S. A.
- Miss Bessie Vance, (Mistress, No. 52, Hollywood Road) Native of Ohio, U. S. A.
- Miss Etta Graves ( No. 52, Hollywood Road) Native of Ohio, U. S. A.
- Miss Estella Hamilton ( No. 45, Graham Street) Native of New Orleans.
- Miss Estella Granger, ( No. 52, Hollywood Road) Native of San Francisco.
- Miss May Homstead ( No. 45, Graham Street) Native of St. Louis, U. S. A.
- Miss Hazel Stone ( No. 73, Wyndham Street) Native of Halifax, N. S.
- Miss Bessie Neire ( No. 71, Wyndham Street) Native of New York.
- Miss Cora Richards ( No. 35, Wyndham Street) Native of Ohio, U. S. A.
- Miss Frances Farrington ( No. 35, Wyndham Street) Native of Illinois, U. S. A.
- Miss Adel Ferrest ( No. 35, Wyndham Street) Native of California.
- Miss Ella Merrisen ( No. 37, Wyndham Street) Native of Norway.
- Miss Lillian Maxwell ( No. 37, Wyndham Street) Native of Chicago, U. S. A.
- Miss Ada Chater ( No. 37, Wyndham Street) Native of Denmark.
- Miss Eleanor Douglas ( Mistress, No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of Kentucky.
- Miss May German ( No. 44 Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of Honolulu.
- Miss Rose Laurence, ( No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of Kentucky.
- Miss Jennie Howard ( Mistress, No. 46, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of Ohio, U. S. A.
- Miss Ethel Gordon ( No. 46, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of San Francisco.
- Miss Grace Tennyson ( No. 46, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of San Francisco.
- Miss Olive Hale ( No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace, Mistress) Native of Chicago.
- Miss Florence Rice ( No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of New Orleans.



Miss Madaline Wilson ( No. 23, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of New York

Miss Ada Norris ( No. 25, Lyndhurst Terrace, Mistress) Native of  
Indiana.

Miss Edna Stewart ( No. 25, Lyndhurst Terrace, Mistress) Native of  
Pennsylvania.

Miss Kitty Earl ( No. 25, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of Iowa, U. S. A.

Miss Delphine Nilson, ( No. 25, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of Denmark.

Miss Vera Deneire ( Mistress, No. 2, Gage Street) Native of America.

Miss Minnie Hayden ( No. 2, Gage Street) Native of America.

Miss Gerge Le Mare ( No. 2, Gage Street) Native of Belgium.

Miss Marcella Pannetta ( No. 4, Gage Street) Native of Germany.

Miss Leona Southern ( No. 4, Gage Street) Native of Chicago.

Miss Dorothy Wynne, ( No. 59, Wyndham Street) Native of Iowa, U. S. A

Miss Elsie Wood ( No. 59, Wyndham Street) Native of Illinois.

Miss Irene Clay ( No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace) Native of Honolulu.

No. 134.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

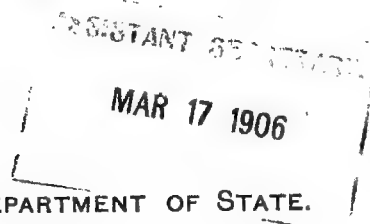
Canton, China, February 1st, 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*in the* Boycott of American Goods.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Discusses the situation and forwards  
letters exchanged between Viceroy and  
Consul General.

No. 134.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 1st, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

1/ I have the honor to enclose, herewith,  
a copy in translation of a despatch of the 22nd ultimo received by  
me from the Viceroy of the Two Kwang relative to the boycott of  
American goods.

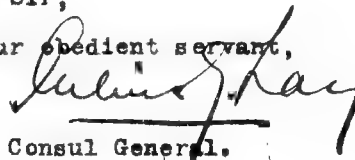
2/ I further have to enclose, herewith, copy  
in translation of my despatch of today to the Viceroy protesting  
further against the misleading statements contained in his  
proclamations to the effect that the United States Government was  
considering a revision of the exclusion law, and urgently insisting  
that he issue another proclamation to destroy the erroneous  
impression his repeated misstatements have given the people of this  
Province to entertain.

I might mention further in regard to the  
boycott that the situation here in South China remains practically  
unchanged.

If the last proclamation, copy of which  
was forwarded the Department in my No. 117 of January 8th, 1906,  
had been issued months ago there would have been no boycott in  
this province; now that it has such a secure hold, it will take a  
long time to stamp it out.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

1. Viceroy to Mr. Lay, January 22nd, 1906.
2. Mr. Lay to Viceroy, February 1st, 1906.

*Enclosure No 1 in Desp. No. 134.*

No. 250.

Despatch from H. E. the Viceroy.

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of January 13th, 1906, stating that in regard to my last proclamation which prohibits all meetings and public speeches re the boycott of American goods in retaliating against the Treaty concerning laborers, Your Honor still fears that the merchants and people may misunderstands the circumstances of this matter. You request that another proclamation be issued to correct (certain misrepresentations in my proclamations), etc.

I beg to say, in reply, that relating to this matter, I have issued nearly ten proclamations, none of which contains certain indefinite statements, thus leading the people to misunderstand them.

Now, Your Honor states in your despatch that I have not informed the people of these two provinces to clearly and distinctly understand that the Governments of the United States and China both recognize that the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States is to be prohibited, and under no circumstances can that prohibition be removed. I may say that the act of retaliating against the Treaty concerning laborers and the matter of negotiating a treaty are two different things. If the merchants and people of this province, on account of the boycott, commit violent and unjust acts, the high local authorities should take strenuous measures to prohibit them from doing so. But, as to how a supplementary treaty concerning laborers will be negotiated by the two

2.

Governments, no definite information is received by me; so that I cannot unauthorizedly express the opinion of my Government in a proclamation. Furthermore, I have received a communication from our Foreign Office, stating that in regard to this matter, they are now properly conferring with your Minister at Peking and will devise means to secure an amendment. Therefore I instructed the merchants and people in my last proclamation, to await quietly their Government's proper arrangement with (the United States Government) and not to avail themselves of this occasion to create trouble.

I beg further to say emphatically that with reference to the retaliation against the Treaty concerning laborers, if the merchants and people commit unreasonable acts, I will, of course, diligently and strictly prohibit them; thus maintaining the friendly relations between our respective Governments. But, as to how the Treaty concerning laborers will be negotiated I should await definite official notification from my Government after they made the said treaty with your Government; then I will act in compliance with the same.

As Your Honor states in your above mentioned despatch that you have never confused the Lienchow Massacre with the boycott, it is unnecessary for us to discuss this point any further.

In regard to the failure of placing in my proclamation the Chinese characters for the President of the United States equal to the level of the characters for the Emperor of China, as you inform me, I have to say that it was done through a mistake of the writer; this I regret very much.

A necessary communication addressed to Honorable Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton, China.

Dated Canton, January 22nd, 1906.

*Enclosure No 2 in desp. No. 134*  
216.

February 1st,

His Excellency Tsun,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwang.  
Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's despatch of January 22nd, last, stating that you cannot inform the people of this Province in a proclamation that the Chinese and the American Government both recognize that the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States is to be prohibited and thus correct the statement made in your proclamation that the question of the admission of laborers is now being discussed by our two Governments.

If Your Excellency is unauthorized to give the correct impression that laborers are not to be admitted, I beg to be informed under what authority you have given them to believe that the two Governments have discussed the immigration of laborers?

Your Excellency states "But, as to how a supplementary treaty concerning laborers will be negotiated by the two Governments no definite information is received by me." It would seem as if Your Excellency was trying to evade the question and put words into my despatches which do not exist. You have repeatedly referred in your proclamations to the treaty regarding laborers and you now state that no definite information on the subject has been received and therefore you cannot with authority express an opinion on the subject, but an opinion has been expressed, and I must therefore emphatically insist that another proclamation be issued to clear up the wrong impress that certainly exists among the people with whom I have talked that the two Governments are discussing the question of the admission of laborers.

2.

As Your Excellency states that the placing of the characters in the proclamation for the President of the United States below those for the Emperor of China was a mistake of the writer, it is nothing but reasonable to insist that this mistake be corrected by a new set of proclamations being issued showing the people that no discourtesy was meant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Consul General.

No. 135.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 2nd , 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Efficiency Record.



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Report on efficiency of all subordinate  
officers at Consulate General, Canton.

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No. 135.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 2nd, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circular dated November 29th, 1905, entitled "Efficiency Record of Subordinate Consular Officers and of Employees at Consular Offices," and in compliance with the instruction contained therein, beg to submit an efficiency record of all the subordinate officers of this Consulate General, as follows:

P. Stewart Heintzleman, Vice & Deputy Consul General. A letter on the subject of Mr. Heintzleman's ability, etc., was forwarded at the request of Mr. Reckhill to the Legation, under date of January 17th, 1906, copy of which I have to enclose for the Department's information.

Tsang Chue Sun, Interpreter, is a native Cantonese, having seen service abroad as English Secretary to the Chinese Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands. He has studied English in the Queen's College, Hong Kong, and has acquired a working knowledge of the language. His knowledge of the Mandarin dialect, though not extensive, is nevertheless sufficient to enable him to interpret, though not with utmost accuracy, I am told, at interviews between the Chinese officials and the Consul General. His lack of perfect familiarity with English renders it impossible for him to become as interested in his work as should be. He is rather punctual in attending to his office duties, though frequently obliged to absent himself from the office owing to ill health.

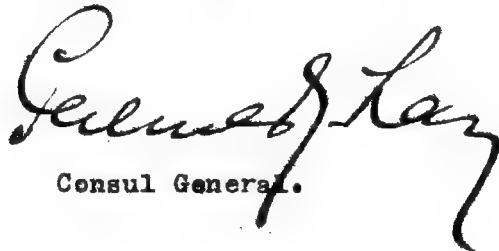
James D. Bush, Chief Clerk. Mr. Bush, an

Eurasian by birth, is a graduate of the Diocesan School at HongKong and is able to speak both the Cantonese and the English languages. He is an earnest worker, has clerical ability and is constantly improving his speed on the typewriter, until now he is quite at expert in working it. He evinces much interest in his work, is very punctual in his attendance at the office and performs his duties well.

Edward Law, Assistant Clerk, also an Eurasian by birth, was educated at the Diocesan School in Hong Kong, and speaks both the English and the Cantonese languages. He is an earnest, energetic worker and very punctual in his attendance at this office and in the performance of his duties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Mr. Lay to Minister Reckhill, January 17th, 1906.

*Inclosure in Desp. No. 135*

No. 146.

Canton, China, January 17th, 1906.

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,  
E. E. & M. P. of the United States of America,  
Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 432 of December 7th requesting information as to the efficiency and ability of Student Interpreter P. S. Heintzleman, now attached to this Consulate General, for making up an efficiency record in the Department of State.

Mr. Heintzleman has been stationed at Canton since October 1904 and from the time of my arrival here in February last has conscientiously and faithfully performed his duties as shown in his work during my absence at Lienchow.

The Consulate clerical force is inadequate here and Mr. Heintzleman has been obliged to devote himself to the routine of the office but has nevertheless studied Chinese after office hours.

Mr. Heintzleman is popular and is respected by all foreigners here and his willingness to cheerfully undertake any duty he is called upon to perform makes him a very desirable officer. He has recently made a very creditable trade report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay

Consul General.

*msd*



No. 136.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 3rd , 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*msd*  
*March 10/06*  
CHIEF CLERK  
MAR 8  
DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE.

Incarceration of an alledged  
American citizen, Wong Tan.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports that claim to American  
citizenship is unfounded and that  
case therefore is purely Chinese.

*in re to the imprisonment of Wong Tan  
who claims to be an American citizen*

No. 136.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 3rd, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction, No. 25, dated December 9th, 1905, enclosing copy of letter from one Wong Tan, an alledged American citizen, who is at present serving a term of imprisonment in the jail of the Nam Hei Magistrate, this city.

In reply, I beg to say that the above despatch was the first intimation I had of the case, no one by name Wong Tan having ever addressed me on any subject. I at once referred to the files of this office to ascertain whether the subject of our correspondence ever petitioned this office formerly and was surprised to find, though with much difficulty as the files of this office previously to my incumbency were kept in a most haphazard and unsatisfactory manner, a voluminous amount of correspondence with the Chinese Authorities and a report to the Legation in re the so-called case of Wong Tan vs. Leung Chek Nam.

I beg to enclose for the Department's information copy of the report forwarded the Legation under date of May 24th, 1903, by former Consul General McWade. In Mr. Conger's despatch of instruction to Mr. McWade to make a report, he states that "as Wong Tan sends me a petition about once a week from the Canton jail, will you please give me a brief history of this case so that I may know what action to take."

From the enclosure, you will see that Mr. McWade reported that the claim of Wong Tan to American citizenship is

unfounded, and that he is a most dishonest and disreputable man.

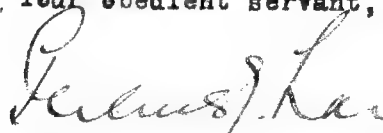
I have made a careful investigation of the records here bearing on the question of his citizenship and am confirmed in my belief that Weng Tan was not born in the United States. An examination of the paper on which he based his claims to citizenship shows conclusively to my mind that he was merely a former resident of Santa Rosa, Sonoma, California for a number of years.

Upon receipt of the Department's despatch on January 15th, I addressed a note to Weng Tan in care of the shop to which he claims connection, also a note to him in care of the Nam Hei Magistrate in whose prison he is incarcerated, and in neither instance have received any reply though almost three weeks have elapsed since writing him, wherein I asked him to submit proofs to support his claims to American birth.

This case affords the Department an instance of the class of letters and petitions frequently presented this office asking me to address the various Chinese officials in their behalf. Lying <sup>and</sup> deceit is so common and corruption so rampant, especially among the Chinese who have spent a few years in the United States proper, or the Hawaiian Islands, that it requires constant vigilance to avoid being imposed upon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



American Consul General.

Enclosure:

Mr. McWade to Minister Cenger, May 24th, 1903.

Enclosure in despatch No. 136.

No. 39.

Consulate General of the United States.

Canton, China, May 24th, 1903.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,  
U. S. Minister,  
Peking.

S i r:

In accordance with your letter of instruction, No. 1717 dated January 23rd, 1903, in re Wong Tan, a pretended American citizen, I have the honor to report as follows:

Prior to my arrival here Wong Tan had been engaged in what is known as "Chinese immigrant brokerage." I detected him in frequent attempts to have coolies "passped" as "merchants," "travelers" etc. He became so persistent and audacious in trying to palm off these false "merchants" that I was forced at last, in self defence, to suggest to him the advisability of refraining from visiting the Consulate on immigration business.

About a month or so afterwards he called on me and asked me to enforce payment of a claim for \$15,000 Mex. which he said he had loaned to Leung Chek Nam on a promissory note. He assured me that the note was genuine, that the debt was truly contracted, that he had really advanced the money, and that he would produce satisfactory evidence of his American citizenship. I took up his case and pushed it with my usual energy, firmly believing in the truth of his statements. Leung Chek Nam, an old man between 60 and 70 years of age, when confronted with Wong Tan vehemently denied the debt and protested that he had never signed the promissory note or caused it to be drawn up. Wong Tan declared that he had as witnesses to the said signature and to the said debt Tam Chung Hing, the

## 2.

son-in-law of Leung Chek Nam, and Leung King Po a former employee of the defendant. He said that he paid money in Hong Kong bank notes to the defendant and promised to produce his witnesses in proof of his averments. The defendant was remanded in custody and Wong Tan instructed to produce his witnesses without delay. Several weeks afterwards I sent for Wong Tan and asked him to present his Citizenship papers. He said he had sent for them to Santa Rosa and, in an injured tone, "hoped that I did not think he was lying or attempting to deceive me." I told him that I was giving him the benefit of a doubt, that I did not propose to be imposed upon, and that if I found that he was deceiving me, I would surely see to it that he suffered punishment therefor. He protested that he was doing all that lay in his power to procure the needed papers and that he would hand them to me as soon as he possibly could do so. He added that his mother was living in Santa Rosa, California, and he had written to her to "hurry up the papers."

Chung Hing, Leung Chek Nam's son-in-law, was arrested, and being produced at a subsequent trial, declared that the note was not signed or written by his father-in-law and that Wong Tan had not advanced or loaned any money to Leung Chek Nam, Wong Tan re-asserted the genuineness of the note and of the debt but now said that he had handed the money to the defendant in Canton. I pressed him on the last point, for I had begun to doubt him still more. He hesitated and finally insisted that the transaction had taken place in Canton. I asked the defendant "where he was at the time when the said money had been alleged to have been handed to him? He replied that he was at his native place, Sun Ui District and could so prove by many credible witnesses. The case was again continued, both parties being instructed to bring their witnesses. Again the



3.

case was called for trial but Wong Tan's witness was not on hand, and it was again continued.

Several weeks afterwards, anxious to get the case off my hands and in still serious doubts of its honesty I sent for Wong Tan. He could not be found. A week afterwards I sent again and learned that he was "in the country." About this time the investigation which I had been quietly making concerning Wong Tan and his citizenship, etc. proved fruitful of results. I ascertained that his mother was living in San Ning District, that she was never in California or any other place in the United States of America, and that the defendant's father, long dead, had never been there either. I also discovered that Wong Tan had never been wealthy, or able to lend \$15,000 Mex. or any sum approaching it to any person, and in point of fact, that he was really a poor man. After repeated efforts I discovered his whereabouts and notified him that "I wanted him at once." He did not turn up until about ten days later when, he was accompanied by Leung King Po, his alleged witness.

Wong Tan was voluble in excuses for remaining away and said "his witness was ready to prove his case." I examined Leung King Po who, soon became confused and so "Twisted up" that he declared the \$15,000 had been paid in Hong Kong, in Canton, and "in the country!" I then asked Wong Tan to let me see his bank books, or books of deposit, which over three months previously he had assured me would be produced either at this Consulate or at the trial of the case. With a smile he replied that he never had a bank account. I reminded him of his promise to produce his book of deposit, and asked him "how he could possibly have a bank book or book of deposit if he never kept any money in any bank?" He was at a loss, for a moment, for an answer but recovering himself he said that "he

## 4.

must have misunderstood me!" I showed him that that was absurd because of his knowledge of the English language, which he spoke almost fluently. "Well," he continued, "I must have been thinking of something else at the time!" I asked him where you got that \$15,000," and he answered that "He always carried it about with him."

I then taxed him with trying to deceive me as to his alleged citizenship. He denied it and then confessed that he had lied. He had the audacity then to ask me to hide that fact from the Prefect and also to be present at the trial. I informed him that, under the circumstances I could not and would not attend the trial but that I would request the Chief Clerk Mr. Da Silva, to attend it and report the proceedings to me, I added: "You are a Chinaman, and this is a purely Chinese case. A Chinese Court will try it and will decide it."

At the trial his witness broke down and confessed. He also confessed. There was no torture and no mention of torture or the least intimation thereof. In fact, on my account, the Prefect treated Wong Tan as if he was, to a certain extent, still under my protection.

In conclusion, I say to you that this was one of the worst cases I have met either in my official or my private career.

Wong Tan is an unmitigated, unprincipled scoundrel, who adds to his own natural depravity the wickedness which he acquired by a few years' residence in California. It was not through any fault of his that the poor old innocent defendant Leung Chek Nam, whom he sought to defraud, did not die in prison. His own repented perjuries and those of Leung King Po, whom he suborned, do not trouble his conscience a particle --- for he has none. His crimes are shocking, ---

5.

his sentence of imprisonment really inadequate.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul General.

114  
No. 137.

*134 Recd  
Anad Mehlis  
1906*  
AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 6th, 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*9*  
*L*  
Massacre of American Missionaries  
at Lienchow.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the amount already expended  
on account of making an expedition  
there, and requests instruction as to the  
advisability of making a second trip.

—

*139*

No. 137.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL

Canton, China, February 6th, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

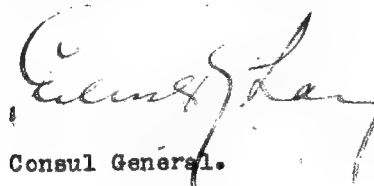
SIR:

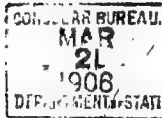
I beg to refer to my despatch No. 89 of November 10th last, relative to the Department's cablegrams authorizing me to draw on the Department of State for \$2500.00 Gold to meet the necessary expenses incurred in making an expedition to Lienchow to investigate the facts of the massacre there, and in continuance, I have the honor to inform the Department that the amount already expended on said account is \$2240.00 Mexican or about \$1200.00 Gold. In addition to this amount there is to be included my Government's share of the expense in hiring boats to take the American party to Lienchow. Sometime ago, I addressed H. E. Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, requesting to be informed of my share but have not yet been favored with a reply.

After paying this item, if there is any balance I will hold it, pending instructions from the Department as to the advisability of sending another party to Lienchow to see that the remaining ones, implicated in the crime and apprehended by the Chinese Authorities, are properly punished.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.



No. 138.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Canton, China, February 7th, 1906.

MAR 17 1906

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Armed robbery committed on American  
Mission property.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports a robbery on February 3rd of \$1300.00 worth of personal property belonging to Dr. Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission at Fati, Canton. This is first instance of an armed attack by robbers on foreigners living in this Treaty Port. Environs of Canton insufficiently guarded and Viceroy so informed by Consul General, also Viceroy's hostile attitude toward foreigners, particularly Americans, largely responsible for conditions of unrest and animosity towards Americans as displayed by Cantonese.

NO. 138.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 7th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department of an attack on the residence of Reverend Doctor Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission, the large island lying to the southwest of Shameen just across the Pearl River, by a gang of robbers on Saturday, February 3rd, 1906 about 2 A. M.

The robbers, consisting of at least thirty native Chinese, were well armed with revolvers, crow-bars and other paraphernalia and half of the men had each a flaming torch in his hand. Having obtained access into the house from the rear by breaking in the doors and windows, they at once seized Dr. Beattie, and threatening him with death in case he gave an alarm or refused to disclose where his money was kept, bound him securely hand and foot by wire. Revolvers were levelled in the face of Dr. Beattie and threats made to Mrs. Beattie and the children, so no resistance whatever was offered by the inmates of the household. The servants had been previously seized, gaged, and bound, so that the work of loot was carried on undisturbed.

So well did the bandits carry out their pre-conceived plans that they succeeded in taking off almost everything they could find in the way of money, clothes and bedding. Trunks were broken open and the contents thrust into large sacks which they had brought with them to carry off the loot. Bedding was taken from off all the beds including those on which the children were sleeping. All of Dr. Beattie's clothing and almost all of his wife's were

stolen. Two gold watches and a valuable ring are among the missing articles. Including everything the robbers made off with over \$1300.<sup>00</sup> worth of property.

*Smith* This is an unprecedented occurrence for though Chinese houses are being continually looted, heretofore foreigners have escaped. Thieves frequently make their way stealthily into the houses of foreigners and carry off articles and sometimes money, but this is the first instance of an armed gang having forced its way into a foreign house and looted it.

The police protection in the City and outskirts of Canton is insufficient and the men on the guard-boats are very inefficient; as they are neither soldiers nor watchmen.

There are many armed bands all about Canton and they are becoming bolder, no doubt encouraged by the Viceroy's hostile and indifferent attitude towards foreigners. Now that one house has been successfully robbed there is every likelihood that other attempts will be made to commit still greater outrages on the foreign community, unless the culprits are captured and suitable punishments meted out to them. The numerous Americans residing in the environments of this city are greatly incensed and aroused at the apparent insecurity of foreign lives and property.]

I have reported the outrage to the Viceroy in a despatch of yesterday's date *over* [copy of which is enclosed, herewith, for the Legation's information.]

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Alfred Kay*  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Mr. Lay to H. E. Tsien, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, Feb. 6th.



*[Handwritten signature]*

Enclosure in despatch No. 138.

No. 220.

Canton, China, February 6th, 1906.

His Excellency Tsen,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwang.  
Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on Saturday morning at 2 A. M. a band of thirty-five armed men attacked and robbed the house occupied by Doctor Andrew Beattie and his wife and two children, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Fati just across from Shaméen. Fifteen of the band broke into the house, - at least nine of them were seen by Doctor Beattie to have revolvers, tied Doctor Beattie's hands and threatened to kill him if he made any resistance. Doctor Beattie called loudly for help from his verendah while the robbers were entering the house, but none came and there was no one near the place to appeal to for help. The robbers then proceeded to pack everything of value they could find into sacks, they brought with them, and after binding Doctor and Mrs. Beattie to the bed made their escape. The value of the property stolen amounts to about \$1300.00.

The robbers gained entrance to Doctor Beattie's house by forcing open the heavy doors of the wall surrounding the compound, and must have made a great noise in doing so, and if there had been any guard at all near the place, the torches which the robbers all carried, could have easily been seen, but no official has ever called at Doctor Beattie's house to enquire and it was surprising to learn the Pun U Magistrate in whose district this robbery was committed, knew nothing about the affair until Mr. Wen, Your Excellency's Secretary whom I asked to go with me to inspect the place notified that Magistrate.

This robbery I feel sure will convince Your Excellency that the lives and property of foreigners are not secure anywhere in this Province even in the immediate vicinity at the present time. While it is well known that piracy and robbery is rampant within a few miles of Canton, such an attack on foreigners by a large band of men as on Saturday morning last was unknown, and it only shows that such bands are becoming more daring because no attempt is made to prevent such robberies.

I beg to urge upon Your Excellency the necessity for more adequate protection to all the American mission houses at Fati and elsewhere in this vicinity and that steps be taken immediately to have a guard stationed permanently at Fati, and also at the Christian College where the American teachers now feel obliged to stand guard themselves all night.

The officials responsible for neglect to have a proper guard at Fati should be discharged at once, and an example made and every effort put forth to apprehend this band of robbers many of whom Dr. Beattie could recognize, otherwise outrages of this nature will be of frequent occurrence.

In conclusion, I beg to inform Your Excellency that American subjects living in this Province all complain of the absence or inadequacy of the protection afforded them and that their lives and property are in danger.

If Your Excellency considers it unsafe for foreigners to travel through any district, I shall be pleased to convey the information to those persons who contemplate making a trip to such districts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay.

American Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON.

March 29, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

The circumstances of the Beattie robbery as set out by the Consul (No. 138, February 7th) are such as to justify a demand that the Viceroy make good the losses. The Consul <sup>General</sup> states that the officials are responsible for neglect, and in his note to the Viceroy he charges directly that piracy and robbery are rampant near Canton and that the robbers are becoming more daring "because no attempt is made to prevent such robberies."

The most direct way in which to bring responsibility home to Chinese officials is to hold them bound to make good losses. They always offer to pay where foreigners are killed by mobs. It won't do to let them think that mobs can go to any extent they please short of killing without this disagreeable consequence.

It is to be noticed that the Consul <sup>General</sup> in his <sup>2</sup> despatch makes no allusion to compensation, and in his note to the Viceroy makes no demand therefor. It is probable, however, that in his personal interviews the matter was broached and, perhaps, satisfactorily

2

disposed of.

I think the Peking Legation should be directed to instruct the Consul to demand reimbursement of losses of Doctor Beattie if not already arranged, and to inform the Peking Foreign Office that he has been so instructed by the orders of this Department.

Chas. Denny.

## The Assistant Secretary.

3/29, 190 .  
 Make it advisory to Mr. Rockhill rather  
 than instruction. He should of course learn  
 what the other Powers are doing about it,  
 and comply with it if need be. *OK*

DIPLOMATY BUREAU

Mr. Smith

Please instruct Mr. Rockhill  
 briefly in the sense of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup> &  
 4<sup>th</sup> paragraphs of Mr. Peabody's memo.

Also Mr. Brown's letter in the sense of  
 the 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> paragraphs. The attitude of  
 the other Powers may have an influence on Mr. Rock-  
 hill's treatment of the matter. *OK*

## Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

### MEMORANDUM.

Rockwell

What has been done about  
the robbery of Beebe's property.  
Something should be done at once  
to show Chinese Government's  
displeasure at the inefficiency  
of Canton Viceroy who seems <sup>incompetent</sup> ~~unable~~  
to protect <sup>foreigners even in</sup> ~~the~~ the suburbs of  
his Capital.

Samuel Bacon

How will this do to stir up Viceroy.  
Isen? ~~Isen?~~

all

# The Assistant Secretary.

March 17, 1906

....., 190

D e a r      M r.      A d e e:

Do you consider this important  
enough to be made the subject of a cable  
of inquiry to Rockhill?

R. B.

March 21, 1906

D e a r      M r.      A d e e:

How would it do; for the present, simply to ask Rockhill what has been done about the robbery of Beatty's property as reported by Lay, before we ourselves indicate any action?

Rockhill will hardly do anything further without cable to us;<sup>a</sup>  
we would draw him out and ascertain if Lay has reported fully to him.

R. B.

No. 139.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 10th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

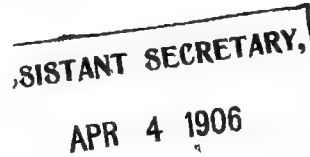
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Threatening letters.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Forwarding threatening letters received  
by the Consul General, of dates September  
30th, 1905 and January 19th, 1906.



*Ack Apr 6/06*



NO. 139.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 10th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

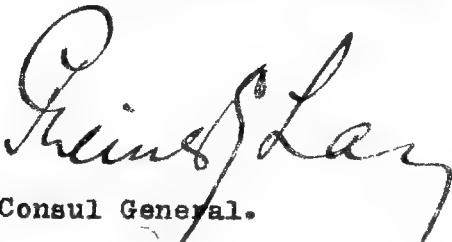
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's despatch No. 28, dated January 2nd, 1906, informing me that a copy of the anonymous letter received by me, wherein my life was threatened, should be placed on the files of the Department; I now have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy in Chinese and translation of the above mentioned letter, as well as a copy of another anonymous threatening letter received by me on January 19th, 1906.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Threatening letter to Mr. Lay, dated Sept. 30th, 1905.

" " " " " Recd. January 19th, 1906.

照抄

大美國總領事鈞鑒敬啟者我廣東抵制債約恪守不買貴國之貨定由哥  
 榮華工界國商民激於義憤遂不約而同萬眾一心仿行杯葛例以  
 停用貴國各貨相戒暴動為目的待至廢約始乃如常交易詎料  
 賊仲江孔殷朕同保皇黨日前在拒約公所暗串下流社會用白籌  
 舉伊為主席擬欲侵蝕外埠進返之鉅款馬達臣潘信明夏仲文  
 三君見其居以奸險力為拖阻彼此舌戰唇槍後將江仲惠省歷史  
 郵登港報以致江仲因個人之私怨不顧羣累全局竟出其最毒  
 最辣之手段奔赴大領事署誣陷馬潘夏三君演說禁買美貨  
 並四處扛美人指伊刊印張貼激刺大領事腦根遽信一面之唾辭將  
 事情照會岑督隨即札飭南番兩縣暨廣州府協將馬潘夏三君拘究  
 似此江仲藉端構陷實為人羣之姦賊社會之蠹虫其肉不足食家  
 鄙人亦為國民之一份子今以大領事過听江仲之言貽累無辜鮮  
 散團體破壞公益豈宜公理所能容限十日內若不赴岑督將馬潘夏  
 三君保釋務必暗行謀殺惟以炸彈對待而已雖犧牲其身亦不  
 以為悔犧牲個人者其事小貽禍大局者其事大故也鄙人常懷如此  
 頭顱甘一斫有誰肝胆表同情想大領事與老大帝國邦交誼睦  
 稱文明諒必遂我同胞也特瀆順候。

時社

九月初一日

熱血人顏吉珊等披瀝

屬靖海門直街如意軒開燈局

*Enclosure No 1 in Desp. No. 139.*

Canton, September 30th, 1905.

To the

Honorable American Consul General,

Canton, China.

S i r:

We have the honor to state that the movement of boycotting American goods, in retaliation against the supplementary Treaty for the Exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States, which is prevailing in this province, was really caused by the vexatious exclusion of Chinese laborers. Every merchant or subject of this country has the same idea of adopting the boycott rules or customs to boycott the goods of Your Honor's country without receiving any advise from any other person, and they have decided to admonish one other not to create any trouble. They will not trade with the American as usual until the exclusion treaty is repealed.

Unexpectedly, some time ago a bad Gentry, Kong Hoong Yun leagued with the people of the Reform Party and secretly bought certain lower classes of people to use blank votes to select him to-be a Director in the "Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society" with the intention to "squeeze" some of the subscriptions made to the society by Chinese people residing in the foreign ports.

One Ma Tat Shan, one Poon Shun Ming, and one Ha Chung Man noticed the said Gentry's cunning and dangerous actions and consequently strongly opposed the same and had a stormy altercation with him. They also disclosed the mean tricks of the said Gentry and sent them to certain Hong Kong newspapers to be published.

Because of this action on the part of Messrs. Ma, Poon, and Ha, Gentry Kong intended to take retaliatory steps,

but he disregarded the unity existing among the Chinese people. He called on Your Honor and wrongly accused them to be the men who made speeches to encourage the people to boycott American goods and put up the poster which illustrated four turtles carrying a beautiful woman in a chair. As Your Honor was angry, you unthoughtfully believed that his ex-parte and incorrect statements were true and had the same communicated to H. E. the Viceroy, who at once instructed the Kwong Chai Prefect, the Major General of Canton, and the Nam Hoi and Pun Yu Magistrates to arrest the said persons, - Messrs Ma, Poon and Ha.

As Gentry Kong availed himself of the opportunity to wrongly put the said persons in trouble, he is really dangerous man for the Chinese community and societies, and even dogs or pigs do not want to eat his flesh (too cheap).

We Chinese nationals understand that you have trusted the statements of the said Gentry too much and thus unreasonably put these innocent men in trouble and did injury to the Chinese unity and public welfare, so that we now grant you a limited time of ten days to see H. E. Tsen, the Viceroy, and request him to have Messrs. Ma, Poon and Ha released. If you will not do so, we will surely murder you secretly by using explosive bombs. Even though we may lose our lives, yet we do not feel that are mistaken, because the loss of a few lives is a trivial matter, but any injury to the united interests of the Chinese, a most important matter.

We always have an earnest longing to sacrifice our lives to benefit our people, even though we do not know who will sympathize with us.

As Your Honor is a friend of our old nation and well-known as a man of noble character, we believe that you will return us to our brothers.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to Your Honor our considerations, and hope you are

enjoying the best of health.

Sgd./ Ngan Kut Shan and others,

Hot-blooded men.

Our address is as follows:

"Yu Yee Hin"

an opium den,

Ching Hoi Mun, Main St.,

Canton City.

照抄

敬稟領事大人得知向蒙照顧感謝之至今有十分要緊事情告知因  
有人詬黎國廉因鐵路事被老岑強捉監禁各商家又因抵制今  
有大多黨羽乘機作亂欲殺領事大人料必花旗兵船開炮攻  
城該賊黨可以殺老岑各官自然容易茲有寔事請

領事大人不可出沙面半步也此事千真萬真不可不信並話  
花旗不敢同中國作對即連舟殺死花旗十餘人亦不敢議論云  
云

好友字樣

*Enclosure No 2 in Desp. No 139*

To the

American Consul General,  
Shameen, Canton.

Your Honor:

I have the honor to state that as I have always been favored by you, I appreciate your kindness very much.

Now I have a very important matter to report to you. It is said that owing to the unjust arrest and detention of Li Kwok Lim by Mr. Tsen (the Viceroy) for his protest against the Viceroy's proposed taxation for constructing the Canton-Hankow Railway and owing to the boycott of American goods by the Chinese merchants, there is a very great number of bad characters who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to stir up trouble and murder you with a hope that the American gunboats would open fire on the city, - then it would be naturally easy for them to murder Mr. Tsen and other officials. This is a correct statement and I beg to request Your Honor not to go out even half a step from Shameen. This is very very true and you must not discredit it.

It is further said that the United States dares not be an enemy of China and that even though over ten Americans were murdered at Lienchow, yet the former dares not take up the case with the latter.

From your sincere friend.

No. 140.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China February 15th, 1906

MR. Julius G. Lay, -

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



SUBJECT:

*Cum copy  
2 to C & S  
Apr 2/06*

Section 6 certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visae of a section 6  
certificate of Mr. Au Sick Chun.

*reporting the visae of Chinese certificate*





No. 140.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 15th, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the department that Mr. Heintzleman, Vice & Deputy Consul General, visased on the 13th instant a section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy as Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs, to a Chinese merchant by the name of Au Sick Chun. Mr. Au is en route to New York City where he will engage in the general merchandise business. His firm is styled Kwong Shun Cheong and situated at No. 30 Mott Street.

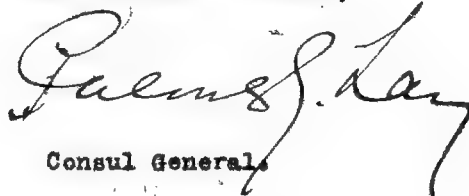
The statements of the above named applicant are vouched for by Dr. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission here, and for the information of the Department, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter from that gentleman, who is highly respected and thoroughly reliable, with regard to the financial standing, etc., of the applicant, in this city.

Further, I have examined the applicant personally, as well as his securities, and am satisfied that he is a member of the exempt class, and as such, entitled to enter the United States, under the provisions of the Treaty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Dr. Beattie to Mr. Lay, dated February 12th, 1906.

C O P Y.

Canton, February 12th, 1906.

Hon. P. S. Heintzleman,  
Vice & Deputy Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Dear Mr. Heintzleman,

The facts about Au Sick Chun who  
applies for admission to the United States are as follows:

Au Sick Chun is well known as a partner in the firm  
of U San at Kwai Tak Mun Canton city. His father is Au Man Tan  
a graduate of the first degree, "sau Tsoi", and is worth about  
\$100,000. This son Au Sick Chun is one of five brothers, the  
eldest. The fathers property is not yet divided. The son goes  
to America to manage his fathers business in New York. His  
share in the New York business is about \$2000.00 Mex. His  
intention is to assist in extending the business in New York.

I think the above covers all the points necessary.  
There is no doubt about the man belonging to a wealthy  
merchant family.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Andrew Beattie.

No. 141.

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 15th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Marriage.

*Handwritten signature and date:* Julius G. Lay, Apr 4/06  
A rectangular ink stamp with the text "CHIEF CLERK" at the top, "MAR 30 1906" in the middle, and "DEPARTMENT OF STATE" at the bottom.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the marriage of Mr. John  
Sundstrom of Filipstad, Sweden,  
to Mrs. Maud T. Hubbard of Waterville,  
New York.

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTES

No. 141.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 15th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

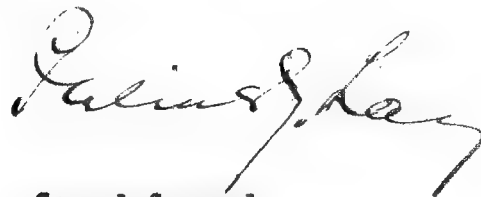
I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of marriage in the presence of the Vice & Deputy Consul General at this Consulate General, on the 14th instant, of Mr. John Sundstrom of Filipstad, Sweden, to Mrs. Maud T. Hubbard of Waterville, New York, by the Rev. D. H. Owings of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Macao.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul General.

Enclosure:

A marriage certificate.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

REGISTERED DEED

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, February 14, 1906.

I, Ernest S. Steinblum, Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 14<sup>th</sup> day of February,  
A. D. 1906, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China,  
John Sundstrom, aged 37 years, born in Filipstad, Sweden,  
and now residing in Macao, China, and Maud I. Hubbard,  
aged 38 years, born in Waterville, N. Y., and now residing in  
Macao, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. D. St. Oving, who is authorized by the laws of American Southern Baptist Mission  
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 14<sup>th</sup> day  
of February, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 131<sup>st</sup>



E. S. Steinblum  
Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



No. 142.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 16th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Can in form  
to go. After 2/16/06*

Section 6 certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of a Section 6  
certificate of Mr. Tang Tun.



NO. 142.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 16th, , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed today, a Section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy, in favor of a Chinese subject by name Tang Tun. Mr. Tang is en route to the United States, taking with him \$2000.<sup>00</sup> to establish a general merchandise business in San Francisco.

The applicant is a native of the Wu Loong Village, Hoi Ping District, this Province, but is a resident of this City, being a partner of the Hung Fat firm on Yau Lan Moon Street, Canton, dealers in dried fruits, etc.

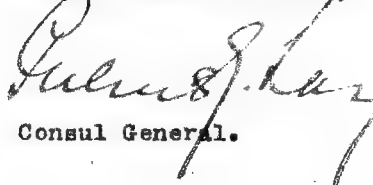
I beg to enclose, herewith, for the information the Department, copy of a letter received by me from the head of the Hung Fat firm relative to the applicant in question. This firm upon examination is found to be a bona fide one.

I have made a searching examination of the applicant, and his securities and am satisfied that he is a member of the exempt class and entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of the treaty. He sails for San Francisco per S. S. "Coptic", leaving HongKong on the 20th instant.

The certificate in question is numbered 46.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Hung Fat firm to Mr. Lay, dated February 15th, 1906.

C O P Y.

Canton, February 15th, 1906.

Honorable Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Honor Sir,

We have the honor to say that Tang Tun is one of our shareholders in our dry fruit and general merchandise shop, Hung Fat. The capital of our shop is \$30,000.00, \$5000.00 of which belongs to Tang Tun.

We export our goods to San Francisco and deliver to our agents there to sell for us, as at present we have not a shop.

The annual amount of our business is about \$300,000 or \$200,000.00 and our goods may be seen exported every day. Should you desire to know, kindly investigate from the Duty Custom House and Canton HongKong steamers.

Now, we desire to open a branch shop in San Francisco to extend our business and call Tang Tun to be the manager. We declare that all the above mentioned statements are absolutely true.

We shall be very much obliged, if your honor will visae his certificate.

We are,

Honor Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Hung Fat.



No. 143.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 17th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



*Call  
April 3, '06*

SUBJECT:

Requisition for furniture.

*File  
J*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Requesting that Consulate General  
be furnished a typewriting desk  
and two revolving book-cases.

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No. 143 .

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 17th, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I beg to refer to my No. 120 of January 12th, last, wherein I requested the Department to allow this office an additional typewriting machine. I now have to make a further request that this office be furnished a typewriting desk on which to place the new typewriting machine. Without a desk in addition to the machine, there will be no place where it can be worked, and after office hours, be taken care of properly. The desk to afford the most service, should be supplied with a top and have two rows of drawers, one on either side for the convenient holding of stationery etc.

I further have to inform the Department that this office is in dire need of good and convenient book-cases for holding books of reference and other printed matter to which the Consular officer has occasion to refer so frequently. I therefore have the honor to request that the Department supply this office with two revolving book-cases - one for the General Office, and one for the Consul General's Office, I would recommend that the United States Despatch Agent in San Francisco be authorized by the Department to make these purchases as above described and forward the same to this Consulate General.

I earnestly hope that the Department will see fit to approve of these requisitions as recommended by me, and of which this office is in imperative need.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Frederick L. ...*  
American Consul General.

*Cong.*



No. 144.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 21st, 1906 .



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Ans by post  
4 to 20 & L.  
orig. enclosed  
Apr 10/06*

*Report on the neg 3 Section 6 certificates*

*to Dir. 70 & L*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of three section 6 certificates  
of Tang Hong, Tang San and Tang Ngo.



No. 144.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 21st , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that I visaed today three section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of Two Kwang in favor of Chinese subjects, by name, Tang Hong, Tang San and Tang Ngo. Mr. Tang Hong, aged sixteen years is a student and resident of Hoi Ping District, this Province, and intends going to San Francisco to attend a private school to study English before preparing to persue a course of higher study at the Royal College, where his brother Tang Yut Nam is at present in attendance. He will also bear a draft of \$2000.00 Mexican. His father is a partner in the Man Chun Yuen, Drug-store on 18th Street, Canton, which is worth \$100,000.00. The father's share is \$40,000.00 Mexican.

Mr. Tang San is a Chinese merchant in brass and iron goods of 8 years standing in the Hoi Ping District, this Province, and intends going to San Francisco to establish a firm engaging in general merchandise business. He will take with him \$1000.00 Gold and will have \$3000.00 sent him later, by draft. His father is also known to have \$70,000.00 while the son's personal worth is \$50,000.00 Mexican.

Mr. Tang Ngo is a Chinese merchant in Silk Piece Goods, also in the Hoi Ping District, this province, and desires to go to San Francisco to establish a firm of a similar nature. He will take with him \$1000.00 Gold and will have \$2000.00 Gold sent him by draft later. His father is known to have \$60,000.00 while the son's personal worth is \$40,000.00.

The correctness of Messrs. Tang Hong's and Tang Ngo's statements are vouched for by Man Chun Yuen, a prominent druggist on 18th Street, Canton, the capital aggregating over \$100,000.00 and for your information I forward you herewith, enclosed, copies of letters received from the said shop relative to the before-cited applicants. I beg to enclose also for your information copy of a letter received by me from the manager of the Sing Hing firm of this city relative to Mr. Tang San. This firm upon investigation is found to be a bona fide one.

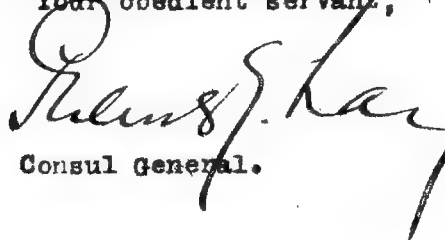
I have made a careful examination of these applicants and their securities and feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States.

They sail for San Francisco on the S. S. "Siberia" leaving HongKong on the 2nd prox.

The certificates in question are numbered 47, 48 and 49.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:-

1. Man Chun Yuen to Mr. Lay, February 19th, 1906.
2. " " " " " " " " 20th, 1906.
3. Shing Hing to Mr. Lay, February 19th, 1906.

*Room,*

No. 145.



CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

canton, China, February 26th, 1906.



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



*Am by pm  
Apr 11/06*

SUBJECT:

Marriage.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the marriage of C. S. Paget to  
Miss H. A. Mead.

CONSULAR BUREAU,

No. 145.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 26th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

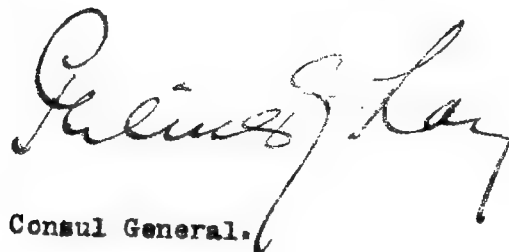
SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at the Christ Church, on the 7th instant, of Mr. Charles Souders Paget, of Bridgeton, N. J., to Miss. Henrietta Augusta Mead of New York City, by the Rev. P. Jenkins of the Established Church of England.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul General.

Enclosure:

A marriage certificate.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

RECORDED  
INDEXED

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
Canton, China February 7<sup>th</sup> 1906.

I, Julius G. Lay, Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 7<sup>th</sup> day of February,  
A. D. 1906, at Christ Church in the city of Canton, China,  
Charles Sanders Saget, aged 31 years, born in Bridgeton, N. J.  
and now residing in Canton, China, and Steuiretta Augusta Mead,  
aged 27 years, born in Crona, Long Island, N. Y., and now residing in  
New York City, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. S. Jenkins, who is authorized by the laws of The Established Church of England  
to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 7<sup>th</sup> day  
of February, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 131<sup>st</sup>



Julius G. Lay  
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



*Con.*  
No. 146.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 26th, 1906.



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Section 6 certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the declination to visa seven section 6 certificates as some of the statements contained therein are found to be false. Advises the institution of a system for preventing false representations; reports further that information reached this office that fourteen section 6 certificates were in a broker's possession; the Chief Clerk makes an investigation and found but one. Requests Department to approve of an expense of \$50.00 incurred in making investigations.

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*Trans. to C. & L.  
Apr. 27, 1906*

No. 146.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 26th, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that I have during the past few months declined to visa seven section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of these two provinces because upon examination, it was found that the statements made in these certificates were false.

As reported in my despatch to the Department No. 106, of December 26th, 1905, I was then of the opinion that the Viceroy was making every effort to guard against Chinese persons not of the exempt class securing section 6 certificates by instituting a system of exacting bonds from reliable firms who guaranteed the bona fides of the applicant for admission, and in case it was discovered that the applicant was not what he represented himself to be these bonds were forfeited to the Viceroy. While I got at that time verbal assurances from the representative of the Viceroy that this system was being strictly enforced, two inspectors have been sent by this Consulate unknown to each other and at different times to the shops in which the holders of the Viceroy's certificates allged to have an interest, and in two cases, it is reported no such shops exist and in a third case the owner of the shop states, he knows nothing of the person who claims to be a partner in his firm. For this reason, I have been obliged in accordance with instructions to return the certificates in question in the enclosed letter to the Viceroy.

2.

I have employed a person to watch certain brokers here who make it a business for a consideration to coach Chinamen to answer the questions asked at this Consulate and who furnish the names of firms who will vouch for these applicants. These brokers complicate the work of investigation. There may be bona fide merchants and students who innocently employ these brokers, but their cases must naturally be viewed with suspicion.

I am under the impression that someone at the Viceroy's Yamen who has charge of the issuance of Section 6 certificates is personally interested in securing the visa on certificates of many Chinamen who claim to be merchants and students, and that not much confidence can be placed in the assurances given that everything possible was being done at the Yamen to guard against fraud.

Last week it was reported to me that fourteen certificates signed by my predecessor Mr. McWade were in the possession of a Chinese American broker and that he was selling these certificates to persons who could answer to the description given in the certificate formerly the property of some labor<sup>er</sup> who was probably refused admission at San Francisco two or three years ago. I sent the Chief Clerk at this office to HongKong last week to ascertain if possible, if any Chinese passengers held any of these certificates and one was obtained, but the holder refused to say that he had bought it from any broker, so I could not get sufficient evidence against the broker to convict him of obtaining money under false pretences in the HongKong courts. I have written the Agent of the Steamship Companies to notify persons holding old certificates of this kind to present themselves to this office when their cases will be investigated and new certificates issued to them.

One of the brokers who carries on this illegal business in HongKong and here, claims to be an American

3.

citizen and to have an American passport, but I have been unable so far to secure sufficient evidence to convict him and it is doubtful whether anything would be gained by taking such action at this critical time when any report in connection with the exclusion laws is magnified ten-fold and only tends to agitate the people to continue the boycott.

I beg to point out again to the Department the necessity for more specific instructions as to the interpretation of the opinion of the Solicitor of the Department of Labor and Commerce with regard to students who are entitled to enter the United States as members of the exempt class.

In accordance with this opinion "a Chinese student, within the intention of the treaty of November 17th, 1880 and the laws, is a person who intends to pursue some of the higher branches of study, or to become fitted by study for some profession or occupation and for whose support and maintenance in this country (United States) as a student, provision has been made." The Viceroy here considers that a student is one who can pass certain examinations before the Board of Education at his Yamen. I think the Department after due consideration of the matter will appreciate how impossible it is for a Consular officer in this country to satisfy himself that a person with a section 6 certificate is even likely to pursue some of the higher branches of study when such persons cannot speak English and truthfully declare that their intention is to study English in America, but cannot state what branch of study they will pursue afterwards.

I enclose, herewith, copy of a letter addressed to the Viceroy with regard to Section 6 certificates.

I beg to request that the Department will approve of my expending fifty dollars as necessary expenses of sending a person to HongKong to make the investigation above referred to, and will authorize the expenditure of small sums

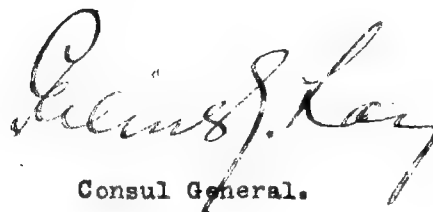
- from -

4.

from time to time to make investigation of this nature.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Mr. Lay to H. E. the Viceroy, February 19th, 1906.

"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24th,	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23rd,	"

228:  
228:

Enclosure in despatch No. 146.

February 19th, 6

His Excellency Tsan,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to return herewith, three certificates issued by Your Excellency in favor of Chinese subjects as applicants for admission to the United States by name, Lew Kwai, Moy Sing, Liu Ying Fong, respectively.

I have caused a most searching examination to be made of the above applicants and their securities and find beyond a reasonable doubt that some of their statements as contained in the enclosed certificates are absolutely false, I therefore am obliged, in compliance with instructions issued by the President of the United States, to decline to visa the same.

With assurance of profound esteem and respect.

Consul General.

Enclosures:

Three Section 6 certificates.

230.

Enclosure in despatch No. 146.

February 23rd,

6

His Excellency Tsien,

Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I am obliged to decline to visa four certificates issued by Your Excellency in favor of Chinese subjects as applicants for admission to the United States, and beg to return them, herewith, as follows:

1. Tam Wut Yu, a merchant of Sun Ning District, - certificate issued 12th day of 6th moon.
2. Chen Kwai, a merchant of Sun Ning District, - certificate issued 2nd day of 6th moon.
3. Mao Wai Sheung, a student of Heung Shan District, certificate issued 24th day of 8th moon.
4. Lao Duck, a student of Sun Ning who wishes to be a teacher in United States, - certificate issued 26th day of 9th moon.

I have caused a most searching investigation to be made of the above applicants and am firmly convinced that some of their statements as contained in the enclosed certificates are false; consequently I am obliged, in compliance with instructions issued by the President of the United States to decline to visa the afore-mentioned certificates.

Hereafter I shall in strict compliance with the request contained in your enclosing despatches return all certificates to Your Excellency, so that those visaed by me may be handed over to the applicant, and those not visaed may not fall into the hands of unscrupulous persons in Canton and HongKong who by means of bogus seals and stamps attempt to

defraud intending applicants for admission to the United States. I will also report fully to Your Excellency on each case giving my reasons for declining to visa any certificate issued.

In the near future, I will be pleased to forward Your Excellency copy of the regulations relating to the Exclusion of Chinese.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my profound esteem and consideration.

Consul General.



232.

Enclosure in despatch No. 146.

February 24th, 1860

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

I beg to refer to my despatch of the 23rd instant wherein I assured Your Excellency of my intention to forward for your information some of the rules and regulations relating to the exclusion of Chinese and guiding me in the performance of my duty in vising certificates issued by Your Excellency in favor of Chinese applicants for admission to the United States.

I beg to quote the following rules and regulations:-

Under the provisions of the treaty and laws in relation to the exclusion of Chinese persons, only such persons as are officials of the Chinese Government, registered Chinese laborers, teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, merchants and their lawful wives and minor children, together with a few other classes such as seamen under certain conditions, laborers in transit, etc., shall be permitted to land at any part of the United States.

In considering evidence touching the right of a Chinese merchant to enter the United States, the applicant must prove to the satisfaction of the administrative officer that he is engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, and who during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant, does not engage in the performance of any manual labor except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant.

The meaning of the term "merchant" cannot

be construed as embracing hucksters, peddlers, salesmen, clerks, buyers, book-keepers, accountants, managers, store-keepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, etc.

An applicant seeking a certificate for the purpose of travel for curiosity or pleasure should state with customary proofs the probable duration of his stay in the United States together with his financial standing in his own country.

A student, within the intention of the treaty and the laws is a person who intends to pursue some of the higher branches of study or to become fitted by study for some profession or occupation, and for whose support and maintenance in the United States as student, provision has been made.

In defining the term "teacher" as used in the exclusion laws the practice is to accord the word its ordinary significance. The fact that a teacher intends to instruct Chinese pupils in the Chinese language is of no importance in determining the status of the applicant.

I have the honor to request, in the cases of Chinese persons seeking admission to the United States that Your Excellency take great pains to ascertain whether or not the claim of the applicant to be recognized as a member of the before-cited exempt classes, is well founded.

According to instruction received from the Department of State, I am called upon to investigate and report upon all such cases and in no instance may I visa the applicant's certificate until I am fully satisfied that the evidence required to be presented is reliable and justifies such admission.

I beg to enclose, herewith, for Your Excellency's information a copy in translation of the President's order issued at Washington June 28th, 1905, wherein is clearly set forth the President's position in this matter of the treatment of Chinese and at the same time, the duty of the

3.

American Consular officer regarding the visaing of these certificates is explicitly stated while he is warned to perform this duty with the utmost care and told that he will be held to a most rigid accountability for the manner in which it is performed.

I beg also to call the attention of Your Excellency to another most important regulation requiring that the Chinese official issuing the certificate should fill out fully and properly every blank in the certificate; the omission from the certificate of any of the statements enumerated in the law is considered fatal to the sufficiency of the certificate as evidence of the holder's right to enter the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my appreciation of the fair and impartial manner in which you have conducted these examinations heretofore, and the painstaking efforts to put forth in this matter.

With assurances of profound esteem and consideration.

American Consul General.

Enclosure:

Copy of a translation of the President's order.

OFFICE OF THE  
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.  
CONSULAR BUREAU.

Mr. Carr.

Mr. Lay appears to be acting with great care and circumspection in the matter of these certificates & we ought to support him. Please confer with Mr. Morrison & see if we can authorize the expenditures he spends

OFFICE OF THE  
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

of - If so let us inform  
him that we will -

The substance of this  
despatch should go to  
the Immigration Bureau  
especially the paragraph  
relating to further instruc-  
tions in view of the opinion  
of the Solicitor of Com-  
Labor. N. N. D. P.

## Consular Bureau.

### MEMORANDUM.

Mr Morrison:

Mr Lay wants to expend \$50 now + small sums from time to time to investigate frauds attempted by Chinese of the prohibited classes, in their efforts to get into this country.

Can we grant him this allowance.

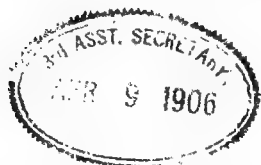
Mr. Carr.

There is no appropriation except the Emergency fund that can be applied to the payments of expenses referred to -  
The appropriation will warrant the expenditure if approved by the Department.

W. H.

No. 147.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,



Canton, China, February 28th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Section 6 certificate.

*Consul General  
8 go C + 2  
519 miles  
Apr 10/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of a section 6 certificate  
of Mr. Ng Man, a merchant.

No. 147.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, February 28th., 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed on the 26th instant a section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy as Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs, to a Chinese merchant by the name of Ng Man. Mr. Ng is en route to San Francisco where he will establish a firm engaging in General Merchandise business.

The statements of the above named applicant are vouched for by a reputable firm styled "Tin Tai" and engaged in the sale of Silk Piece Goods. It is situated on King Fai Street, Canton, the capital of said firm aggregating over \$12,000.00; for your information I forward you herewith, enclosed, copy of a letter received from the afore-mentioned shop relative to the applicant in question.

Further, I have examined the applicant personally as well as his securities and am satisfied that he is a member of the exempt class, and as such, entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of the Treaty.

Mr. Ng will sail for San Francisco per S. S. "Siberia", leaving HongKong on the 2nd instant.

The certificate in question is numbered 50.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Tin Tai firm to Mr. Lay, February 24th, 1906.



*Went*

No. 148.

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTE

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 1st , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

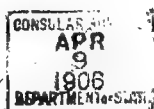
SUBJECT:

*Am by for  
Apr 11/06*

Marriage.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the marriages of Rev. Chambers  
and Jue Lock.



CONSULAR BUREAU,  
CANTON

No. 148.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,



Canton, February March 1st, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In compliance with paragraph 418 of the Consular regulations, I enclose, herewith, the certificate of marriage in the presence of the Vice and Deputy Consul General at the Tsz Oi Baptist Chapel, Canton, on the 28th ultimo, of the Rev. R. E. Chambers of Bedford, Virginia, to Miss Julia E. Trainham of Richmond, Virginia, by the Rev. John Lake of the American Southern Baptist Mission; and also the certificate of marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on this the 1st day of March, 1906, of Mr. Jue Lock of San Francisco, California to Liu She of Canton, China, by the Rev. R. E. Chambers of the above mission.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*William J. Lay*  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Two marriage certificates.

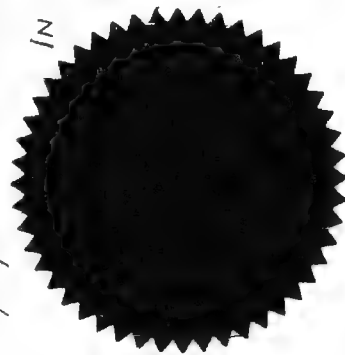
# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, February 28, 1906.

I, *General S. V. Kringthum*, Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States at *Canton, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *28<sup>th</sup>* day of *February*, A. D. 1906, at the *Leg. & Baptist Chapel* in the city of *Canton, China*, *Robert E. Chambers*, aged *36* years, born in *Bedford, Virginia*, and now residing in *Baltimore Md.*, and *Julia E. Trainham*, aged *36* years, born in *Richmond, Virginia*, and now residing in *Richmond, Virginia*, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by *Rev. John Lake*, who is authorized by the laws of the *Baptist denomination* to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at *Canton, China*, this *28<sup>th</sup>* day of *February*, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the United States the *131<sup>st</sup>*.



*S. V. Kringthum*

Vice & Deputy Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

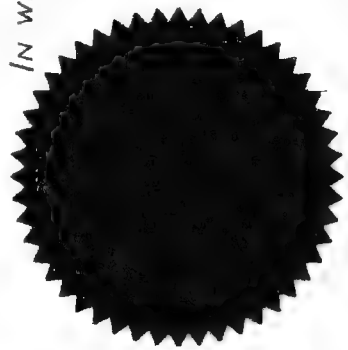
Consular Office of the United States of America,

Canton, China, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1906.

I, Julius G. Lay, Consul General of the United States  
at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 1<sup>st</sup> day of March,  
A. D. 1906, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China, Cal,  
Joe Lock, aged 26 years, born in San Francisco, Cal,  
and now residing in San Francisco, Cal, and Lui She,  
aged 20 years, born in Canton, China, and now residing in  
Canton, China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
Rev. P. E. Chambers, who is authorized by the laws of the American Baptist Mission

to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
of my office at Canton, China, this 1<sup>st</sup> day  
of March, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the  
United States the 31<sup>st</sup>



Julius G. Lay  
Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

*1000.*

APR  
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1906  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 149.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 1st, , 1906.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY.  
APR 9 1906

MR. Julius G. May,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CHIEF CLERK  
DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE

SUBJECT:

*Ans by  
Jund to C + L.  
orig ans  
Apr 14/06  
to C + L. Oct. 24/07.*

Section 6 certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of three section 6 certificates.

*[Faint circular stamp]*

No. 149.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 1st, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that I visaed today three section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy as Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs in favor of Chinese subjects by name of Tsoi Pun, Wong Sai Lin, and Leung Hing Lam. Mr. Tsoi Pun is en route to San Francisco where he will establish himself in the general merchandise business. He will take with him to San Francisco a draft for \$2000.00 Gold. His own personal wealth consists of \$20,000.00 as bequeathed him by his father.

Mr. Wong Sai Lin, is a Chinese merchant in the general merchandise business in San Ning District, this Province, and desires also to go to San Francisco to establish a firm of a similar nature. He will take with him \$2500.00 Gold. His father is known to have \$10,000.00 while the son's worth is \$30,000.00.

Mr. Leung Hing Lam, a native of Yang Ping District, this Province, intends going to America to travel for curiosity and pleasure. He takes with him \$1000.00 Mexican and other necessary expenses will be drawn at No. 725, Su Feng (?) Street, San Francisco. The duration of his stay in America is five years.

The correctness of Messrs. Tsoi Pun's and Wong Sai Lin's statements are vouched for by Man Cheong Loong, a reputable silk piece goods store on 4th street, Canton, having \$10,000.00 capital, and for your information, I forward, herewith,

also herewith, for your information, copy of a letter received from Leong Kwong Chai, a Chinese restaurant, whose capital is \$30,000.00, in relation to Mr. Leung Hing Lam's statements to me.

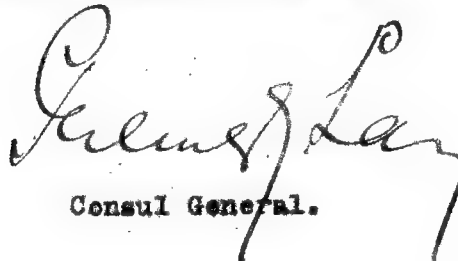
I have made a careful examination of these applicants and their securities and am satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such, entitled to enter the United States.

They sail for San Francisco on the S. S. "Mongolia" leaving HengKong on the 17th instant.

The certificates in question are numbered 51, 52 and 53.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Man Cheong Leong to Mr. Lay, February 27th, 1906.

" " " " " " " "

Leong Kwong Chai to Mr. Lay, February 28th, 1906.

*bow*  
No. 150.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 5th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

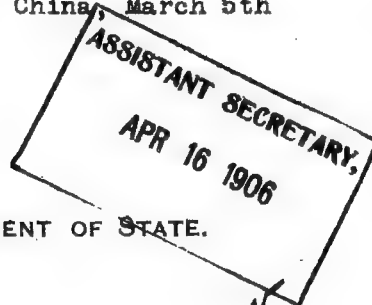
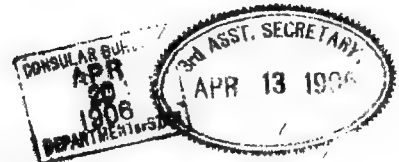
SUBJECT:

*re the* Alleged disturbed conditions in the Two  
Kwang3

*to navy*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports do not indicate that anti-foreign feeling has grown sufficiently to make the populace dangerous. Causes bringing about the disturbed conditions, which are local and confined chiefly to attacks on missionaries. Recommends that gunboat be stationed at Canton all the time to insure safety to American life and property.





No. 150.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 5th , 190 6.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

During the past month there have been so many alarming rumors about the disturbed condition of affairs in China, I have thought it best to obtain reports from missionaries and others in South China on the existing feeling toward foreigners, and such reports do not indicate that anti-foreign feeling, which always exist in China, has recently grown sufficiently acute as to make the people aggressively dangerous. The people in South China have certainly become more bitter against foreigners during the past year than they were before and this bitterness has been aggravated by the newspapers, unknown two years ago, publishing the most inflammatory articles against foreigners, and sent everywhere in the interior. The unpopular Government reforms for the abolition of the triennial examination and the destruction of temples to secure the necessary funds for the establishment of the new system of education,—all attributed to foreign influence, have with the boycott coming at the same time also contributed to the increased antipathy to the foreigner, but nevertheless there is no cause for alarm in South China that there is any organized movement against foreigners, and there is no indication of such a movement at the present time.

So far as I can see the only internal troubles that are to be feared in this country will be entirely local and confined to attacks on missionaries and then only in the immediate district where such attacks originate.

There is a good deal of national unrest and the

reform party whose aim is the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty is strong in South China, but it is without organization or leader.

I have just been informed by the Viceroy's Foreign Affairs Secretary that there is not a word of truth in the rumor that the Empress Dowager is even ill or that the Kwong Si rebellion has started again.

As long as there are gunboats at Canton there is no danger at the present from the attacks of mobs who are liable to spring into existence upon the slightest provocation and make a rush on the foreign settlement.

As far as our missionaries in the interior are concerned, it is a different story. The slightest indiscretion on their part at some places in the interior of this Province may mean another massacre, but there is no law to restrain them from living themselves and taking women and children into isolated districts.

I am watching the situation here as closely as one can such an inscrutable people and should there be the slightest sign of an attack on foreigners, I will cable the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



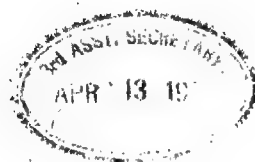
Consul General.

*Q.M.*

No. 151.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 5th , 1906.



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Leave of absence .

*Granted to  
Auditor  
April 14 '06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Requests leave of absence for sixty days without permission to visit the United States. Health conditions at Canton during hot summer months most unsatisfactory.

No. 151.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 5th

1906

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to request leave of absence for sixty days without permission to visit the United States, to be availed of from time to time during this year as the best interests of the service will permit.

I have not been absent on leave from my post since I arrived in China February, 1905, and while I should not leave Canton, if there is the slightest probability of my presence being absolutely required, ones health demands relief from the trying heat of Canton during the summer. I shall never be more, at any time, than a week's run from Canton and in constant communication, and during my absence Mr. Heintzleman, the Vice Consul General, an efficient officer, will be in charge of this office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

*DM*  
No. 152.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 6th, 1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

APR 16 1906

CHIEF CLERK

APR 12

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT: *Consul's report  
Apr 11/06*

*re the* Canton-Hankow Railway.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports outcome of the dispute between Viceroy and people regarding the methods of raising funds for the Canton-Hankow Railway, it is generally believed that foreign capital and engineers must build the road. The Railway dispute has diverted the attention of the gentry from the boycott so that now the end of the agitation seems to be in sight.

No. 152.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 5th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to my despatch No. 127 of January 18th, 1906, regarding the dispute between the Viceroy of these Provinces and the people about the method of securing funds for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, I have the honor to report that while this dispute seemed at the time as if it might terminate in violent disturbances endangering the lives possibly of foreigners; the Chinese Government has liberated the gentry who protested in seditious language against the plan of the Viceroy - to raise the money necessary to build the road by taxation - and has decided to allow the people to demonstrate, if they can, that the road can be build by popular subscription.

During the past three weeks fifteen million dollars has been subscribed, the value of the shares being fixed at \$5.00 to make the scheme popular, but so far very little of the amount subscribed has been paid, owing to the want of confidence, among the richer merchants, in the gentry who are promoting the project.

The people are very enthusiastic over what they consider a victory against the Viceroy, but the gentry little realize what dangers are in store for the railway if they continue to sell \$5.00 shares to coolies and the lower classes who do not understand the character of such an understanding, and when, after two or three years before the line is in operation, they receive no dividends from their speculation, it will be difficult to keep the road in

repair.

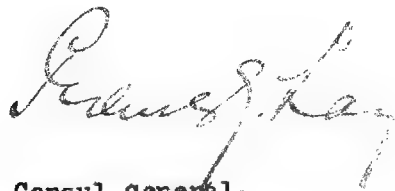
The Viceroy and officials are as sceptical about the ability of the people to build the road as the people are confident, and it is generally believed that the agitation will drag along for at least a year when if a Chinese Company does not obtain control of the concession, foreign capital will build the road. It is conceded by those Chinese who have had any experience in railway affairs in this country that unless some foreign engineer builds the road, it will be a failure.

This agitation, although harmful to the development of railways so much needed in China, has diverted almost entirely the attention of the gentry from the boycott, so that for the present Chinese exclusion is forgotten, at least in the city and vicinity of Canton, and the former boycott agitators would not dare to resuscitate the movement in the face of the Viceroy's last proclamation. I think we can now look for the end of this dangerous movement, and have thought it best not to send my despatch of the 13th of January to the Viceroy, copy of which was forwarded to the Department in my No. 126 of the January 18th, 1906, and I am doing everything possible to restrain our merchants from agitating the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



George F. Kay

Consul General.

No. 153.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 6th , 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Investigation of an alledged persecution  
of Lam Ching Wa.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports on the question as to whether Mr. Lam has abandoned his right to claim American citizenship and encloses previous correspondence on this subject, also describes briefly the facts as well as the trial and judgment in the case in which Mr. Lam is interested, and requests instruction from Department as to what further course to pursue.



NO. 153.



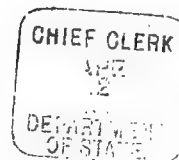
AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 6th, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's cable of the 27th February as follows:

"Washington, 27th February, 1906.

American Consul,  
Canton.

Investigate alleged persecution American citizen Lam Ching Wa.

Sgd. Bacon Acting."

I have investigated this case and had an interview with Lam Ching Wa today and beg to report as follows:

In 1901, the enclosed correspondence passed between Minister Conger at Peking and this office.

On December 2nd, 1901, Lam Ching Wa declared under oath before Mr. McWade his intention of returning to Hawaii, and also that he still had large business interests there, and that his stay in China is only temporary and he was thereupon registered at this Consulate General as an American citizen and a Travel certificate issued.

In 1900 Lam Ching Wa came to Canton from Hawaii and entered into partnership with a number of Chinese forming the Company of Shang Ye Tong with a capital of \$150,000.00. The other partners were Sui Ping Kong, Lau Wan Shek and Young Chan Sing. This company secured a concession from the Chinese Government for the "Fan Tan" gambling monopoly for the entire province of Kwong Tung.

In 1903 this company failed and their concession was cancelled by the Chinese Government and in the same year, Sui

Ping Kong sued Lam Ching Wa for the recovery of \$28000.00 in the Chinese yamen of the Heung Shan Magistrate, this Province and Lam Ching Wa filed a counter petition for double that amount, both claiming that the other had misappropriated the said company's funds.

Lam Ching Wa's house in the Heung Shan District outside any treaty port was in 1903 broken into, it is alleged by men hired by parties interested in the above mentioned litigation. Lam Ching Wa brought the matter to the attention of Consul General McWade who in March 1903 at a hearing of the case at this Consulate in the presence of and in conjunction with the Heung Shan Magistrate rendered a judgment in favor of Lam Ching Wa and assessed damages in the amount of \$1000.00 for the outrage committed on Mr. Lam's property to be paid by Sui Ping Kong and that Lam Ching Wa is in no way in debt or pecuniary obligation to Sui Ping Kong.

2. Sui Ping Kong was dissatisfied with this judgment as is shown in copy of the Magistrate's letter to Mr. McWade enclosed, and from Lam Ching Wah's statements to me has been trying to obtain a rehearing of the case by the Chinese Authorities, until last November, an attempt was made to arrest Lam Ching Wa by the Magistrate in order to bring him to trial but he escaped to HongKong where he states he has been living ever since.

I have declined several times to apply to the Legation for a passport for Lam Ching Wa on the ground that he was born in China, was naturalized as a citizen of Hawaii; come here over seven years ago; declared under oath his intention of returning in 1901, but has not returned. He furthermore owns property outside a treaty port for which the United States cannot claim protection. He has no treaty right as an American citizen to live in the Heung Shan District and he has acknowledged that he accepted the Chinese official rank of Taotai

3.

which makes him a Chinese official.

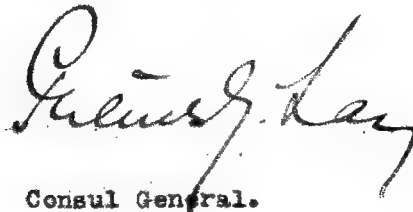
This is one of many cases here of native Chinese who have been naturalized in Hawaii claiming American citizenship for the sole purpose of securing protection of any property they might own in China.

Many times, although not in this case, the would be American citizen is given an interest in a concern or is named as a partner for a consideration.

I have informed the said Lam Ching Wa that I reported the facts of his case to the Department and pending its instructions decline to give him any assurances of American protection.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Arthur J. Lay

Consul General.

Enclosures:

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. McWade, November 13th, 1901.

Heung Shan Magistrate to Mr. McWade, April 20th, 1903.

*Enclosure No 1 in Desp. No. 153*

Copy.

Shanghai, November 13th, 1901.

Hon. R. M. McWade,  
U. S. Consul, Canton.

S i r,

I hand you herewith, copy of No. 1235 from the United States Legation re Lam Ching Wa: also 4 enclosures sent me in your 193.

I wish to add my caution to that of Mr. Conger's as to the great necessity of care in registering Chinese as American citizens.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. John Goodnow.

Copy.

Con. No. 1235.

Legation of the United States of America,  
Peking, China.

November 1st, 1901.

John Goodnow, Esquire,  
U. S. Consul General,  
Shanghai.

S i r,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 357 of the 22nd ultimo, transmitting Consul McWade's despatch No. 193 of the 16th ultimo, requesting instructions upon the citizenship of one Lam Ching Wa.

It appears from the evidence submitted that the said Lam Ching Wa is a native of Heung Shan in the Province of Kwong Tung, Empire of China, that on the 19th day of August 1886, he was naturalized as a citizen of the Kingdom of Hawaii before W. M. Gibson Minister of the Interior; that he was recognized as such naturalized citizen by passport No. 1454 issued to him September 1st, 1890, by the Acting Consul General of Hawaii at HongKong, and again by a Special Certificate issued to him by H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii on November 22nd, 1897.

The Act of Congress of April 30th, 1900, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" Provides as follows:

"Sec. 4. That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory or Hawaii."

## 2.

By virtue of the above Lam Ching Wa is a citizen of the United States unless he has renounced such citizenship.

In this connection I call your attention to the statement in Mr. McWade's despatch that Lam Ching Wa left Hawaii in 1897 for Canton where immediately after his arrival he engaged in business as a merchant and where he is still a merchant in good standing.

A citizen of the United States "may reside abroad for purposes of health, education, amusement or business for an indefinite period, and may even acquire a commercial or a civil domicile there, without expatriation, providing he does so with the intention in good faith of returning to the United States, but if he permanently withdraws himself and his property and places both where neither can be made to contribute to the national necessities, acquires a political domicile in a foreign country and avows his purpose not to return he has placed himself in the position where his country has the right to presume that he has made his election of expatriation."

This presumption arises the more readily" when a naturalized citizen of the United States returns to his native country and resides there for a series of years, with no apparent purpose of returning" By some of our naturalized treaties a residence of two years in the country of nativity without the intention of returning being in some way apparent is sufficient to give use to the presumption of self-expatriation.

I beg to suggest that Consul McWade be advised to exercise great care, before registering Lam Ching Wa as a citizen of the United States, that "his claim to American citizenship shall not be made the pretext of avoiding duties to one country while absence secures him from duties to another.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosures:-

Naturalization papers of Lam Ching Wa.

*Enclosure No. 2. in Desp. No 153*

Copy.

From Heung Shan Magistrate to the Hon. McWade U. S. Consul General.

Your Honor,

With regard to the case of Lam Ching Wa, who was sued for a certain amount of debts. I have on the 4th day of this month received from you a despatch informing me that a trial will be held at your Consulate General on the forenoon of the 7th day, and I immediately had all the parties gathered and brought them together with their proofs to your Consulate General for trial on the appointed date. When Sui Ping Kong etc, produced an agreement and seven receipts, which after having been examined, Your Honor remarked that the agreement is not true and that they have no right to demand that amount from Lam Ching Wa, and as they illegally occupied the residence of the said Lam and threatened his family, Your Honor decided that they will have to pay a fine of \$2000.00 for charitable purpose, and at any request you have willingly reduced same to \$1000.00 and as to the indebtedness to them you said that they should according to the agreement made, be claimed from the Sing Yee Company.

After I had ordered the parties to comply with the above decision I had the following petition from them.

"In regard to our case, H. E. the Viceroy had already instructed Your Honor to settle same, and suddenly on the 7th day of this month Your Honor were requested to be present at the trial held by the Consul at the United States Consulate General and we were entirely ignorant of the questions put in foreign language and the United States Consul General himself also ignorant of Chinese letters and the said Lam



2.

purposely made every pretending statement in foreign language therefore His Honor did not find out what is black and what is white and selfishly pressed us to obey and forcibly had the agreement and receipts which we produced for examination detained and also wanted to fine us a sum of \$2000.00. We have repeatedly discussed with His Honor, who would not take any notice of it but we were quite dissatisfied that we have so suffered and besides we had the fact petitioned to His Excellencies, the Viceroy and the Governor, we have the honor also to request that Your Honor will immediately communicate with the United States Consul General to return to us the agreement and the receipts produced by us and to have the details of this matter brought to the attention of the high authorities who can then appoint a Deputy to try the case thoroughly until the truth of it is found. We shall ever pray."

It is reasonable for me to communicate to you with a request that Your Honor will please have the agreement and the seven receipts produced for examination by the said Sui Ping Keng and others, returned to me, so I can transmit same to them and prevent them from making any pretext.

13th day 3rd moon, 29th year.

April 13th, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE  
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

CONSULAR BUREAU.

Mr. Carr

What was the  
reason for Mr. Bacon's  
telegram? Who took  
up the case with the  
Dept?

N. H. D. I.

11/11/11

## Consular Bureau.

### MEMORANDUM.

April 16, 1906.

Mr. Peirce:

The telegram to the Consul General was sent at Mr. Bacon's direction and based on a telegram from Lam Duck Chee. When the reply was received the Solicitor took up the matter and cabled Canton that Lam Ching Wa was <sup>presumably</sup> not entitled to protection.

I suggest that this be referred to the Solicitor. It does not appear that Lam Duck Chee has ever been informed of our decision in the matter.

*M. J. B.*

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED  
TO THE SOLICITOR.

~~Office~~ of the Solicitor.

April 20, 1906.

Cons. Bureau:

Ack. Consul General  
Say's No. 153, say that  
Depl's attitude has  
been indicated to  
him in its telegram  
of March 13, last. Add:  
The fact that Mr.  
~~Lo~~ <sup>Lo</sup> ~~Wah~~ has accepted  
the Chinese official  
rank of Taotai appears  
to establish beyond  
doubt.

Office of the Solicitor.

any doubt his  
reversion to Chinese  
nationality.

Also advise Sam  
Duck Chue of Mar,  
9th telegram to Consul  
General Lay.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a series of loops and flourishes, likely belonging to a high-ranking official.

*Wash.*  
No. 154.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 6th

, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*concerning the visa of 3* Section 6 certificate.

*to C & L*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of three Section 6 certificates  
of Messrs. Tsen Hung Gim, Kong Li, and Li Kam.

*ans in form  
to C & L  
with original  
Apr 14/06  
To Bureau of Labor  
Oct 13, 1906*



No. 154.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 6th, 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform Department that I visaed on the 3rd instant, one and on the 6th instant, two Section 6 certificates, issued by the Viceroy as Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Customs, in favor of Chinese subjects by names of Tsen Hung Gim, Li Kam, and Kong Li respectively.

The first of these applicants, Mr. Tsen Hung Gim, is a native of Yang Ping District, this Province and intends going to the United States to travel for curiosity and pleasure. He is taking \$3000.00 Mexican with him, to meet the necessary expenses of his travels. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, he will reside at #129 Wah Lan (?) Street, San Francisco, before travelling through the States. The probably duration of his stay in America, is five years.

Mr. Li Kam is a Chinese merchant in silk thread of three years standing in Canton, this Province, and intends going to San Francisco to establish a firm engaging in Silk Piece Goods business. He will bear a draft for \$3000.00 Gold. His father is known to be worth \$50,000.00.

Mr. Kong Li is a Chinese merchant in General Merchandise business in the San Ning District, this Province, and desires to go to San Francisco to establish a firm of a similar nature. He will take with him \$2000.00 Gold. His own worth is known to be \$25000.00, as bequeated him by his father.

The correctness of Mr. Tsen's statements is vouched for by Kwong Mau Hong, a store dealing in wine and rice, on

Ching Hoi Moon, Canton. Its capital is \$15000.00 and for your information, copy of a letter received from the said store relative to the above applicant is herewith, enclosed. I beg to forward you herewith, copies of letters received from Man Chun Yuen and Wo Sang in relation to the afore-mentioned applicants, Kong Li and Li Kam, respectively. These stores upon investigation are found to be bona fide.

I have made a careful examination of these applicants and their securities and feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States.

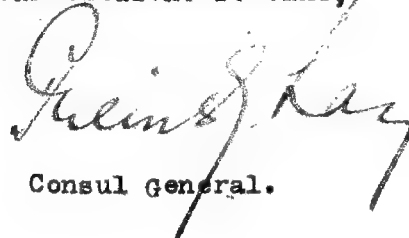
They will sail for San Francisco on the S. S. "America Maru" leaving HongKong on the 10th instant.

The certificates in question are numbered 54, 55 and 56.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Kwong Mau Hong to Mr. Lay, March 3rd, 1906.

Man Chun Yuen, " " " " 5th, 1906.

Wo Sang, " " " " " "





TELEGRAM RECEIVED

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,  
MAR 9 1906  
DEPT OF STATE.

5-4 Gwh

From

Canton

Mch 9

1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Received

A.M.

MAR 9 1906

Re State

Washington  
I am Ching Wa, born China, naturalized Hawaii, returned China 1897, testified 1901, would return Hawaii and own property Hawaii but never returned own property and lives outside treaty port. Authorities threaten arrest purpose retrial case settled in Wade and Magistrate favor Lam 1903. Does Department approve my refusing protection Answer Lam's expense

Lay

Ans March 14/06

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 9 9 54 AM 1906

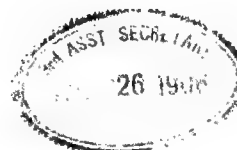
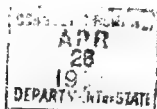
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

3/9/906.

Mr. Armes:-

The accompanying  
desp. & Telegrams  
are all we have  
in regard to Law.-

Z.H.



No. 155.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 10th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Go C & Smith  
big  
Apr 27/06*

Section 6 certificate.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of four Section 6  
certificates of Ng Pun, Kwan Li, Liu Ching Wing,  
and Lam Kai Fong.

No. 155.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 10th, , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform Department that I visaed on the 8th instant, four Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang in favor of the Chinese subjects, by name, Ng Pun, Kwan Li, Liu Ching Wing, and Lam Kai Feng, respectively.

Mr. Ng Pun is a native of Hoi Ping District, this Province, where he has a \$5000.00 interest in the Wing Hing General Merchandise firm. He is en route to the United States to establish a firm of a similar nature at San Francisco. He bears \$2000.00 Gold with him and will reside temporarily at the Kwong Yuen store, #715 1/2 Dupont Street, San Francisco. The applicant's guaranter certifies that Mr. Ng is worth \$30,000.00.

Mr. Kwan Li is a Chinese merchant of four years standing in the General Merchandise business in Sang Ning District, his native place. He intends going to San Francisco to establish a store of a similar nature and takes with him a draft for \$2500.00 Gold. Upon arrival at San Francisco he will reside temporarily at No. 112, She Tek Tun Street, (?). He is known to be worth \$35,000.00, left him as a legacy by his father.

Mr. Liu Ching Wing is a Lieutenant in the Chinese Army, and formerly served as a petty officer in the Sun Ning Magistracy. He intends going to the United States to travel for curiesity and pleasure and will take along with him \$1000.00.

The probable length of his stay in America is ten years. His father is a merchant of Sun Ning District, and is worth \$20,000.00 HongKong Currency.

Mr. Lam Kai Fong is a second graduate at the Provincial examinations here and as such, ranks as an expectant Chinese official. He is en route to the United States to travel for curiosity and pleasure and bears a draft for \$3000. He will remain in America for about three years. His father is a merchant in the Yang Ping District this Province and is worth at least \$50,000.00.

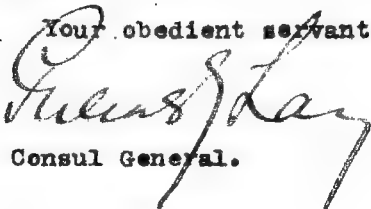
The first two above mentioned gentlemen are guaranteed by the Chinese firm of Loong Ki, a well known concern of about \$14000.00 capital, dealing in bean products, located Yuen Cheeng Street, Canton. Messrs. Liu and Lam are vouched for by the Su Fung Shing and the Chui Tai Wo firms, respectively, both of them large stores with over Tls. 10,000 capital each. I beg to enclose, herewith, copies of the letters received by me from the said firms in behalf of the aforementioned applicants.

I have made a careful examination of these applicants and their securities and feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States.

The certificates in question are numbered 57, 58, 59 and 60.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Loong Ki to Mr. Lay, March 6th, 1906,

\* \* \* \* \*

Su Fung Shing     \*     \*     8th, \*  
Chui Tai Wo     \*     \*     7th, \*

*MS*



No. 156.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 13th , 1906.



MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Section 6 certificates.

*ans by from  
to C + S,  
orig series  
May 1/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of two Section 6  
certificates of Messrs. Keng King  
Wong and Yan Mok Wa.

*Reporting the visa of section six certificates  
Chinese en route to the U.S.*



No. 156.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 13th , 190 6.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform Department that I visaed on the 9th and 10th instants two Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang in favor of the Chinese subjects by name, Yan Mok Wa and Kong King Wong respectively.

Mr. Kong is a native of San Ning District where he is also a gentry. He desires to travel in America for curiosity and pleasure. He takes with him \$2000.00 and the duration of his travels will be four years. His father's wealth is known to be \$30,000.00 while the son is worth \$10,000.00. I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from a firm vouching for his statements.

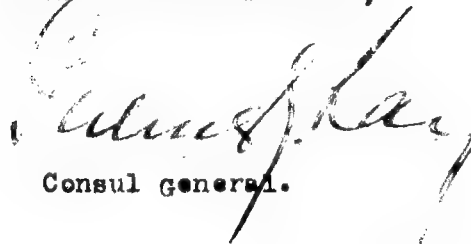
Mr. Yan Mok Wa is also a native of San Ning District, this Province, who desires to make a tour in America for the period of two years. He is a second graduate and also from a family of wealth and distinction. His father's wealth is valued at \$20,000.00. For your information, I forward, herewith, copy of a letter from a well known firm, having relation to the applicant's statements made to me.

I have made a careful examination of these applicants personally and in view of the assurances received from the Viceroy, that they have been thoroughly examined by him, I feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter United States.

The certificates in question are numbered  
61 and 62.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

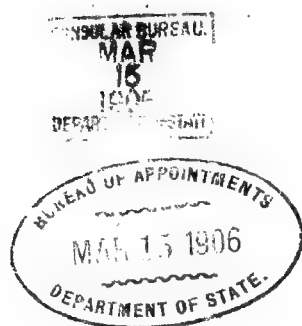
  
Consul general.

**Enclosures:**

Yun Chuen Lam to Mr. Lay, dated March 8th, 1906.

Hoi Ming Shui Kok to Mr. Lay, dated March 8th, 1906.





*M. Carr* Com & Sub

Record Copy sent to  
the \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary.

Canton,

March 15, 1906,

Received 9:45 A.M.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

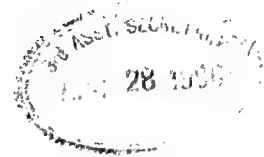
*Telegram to  
C & L. March 16/06  
Ans. March 21/06*

*Telegram to  
C & L  
March 16/06*

Can Chinese reported by Viceroy as having passed examinations  
local board education and without other evidence than their  
own declaration intention eventually pursue higher branches  
study America be regarded as students? Viceroy considers such  
examinations sufficient establish status as students.

LAY

S.H.Q. 111



No. 157.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 15th , 190 6

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



  
SUBJECT:

Destitute Americans.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledge receipt of instruction  
not to send destitute Americans to  
Manila.



No. 157.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 15th, , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's unnumbered instructions of February 10th, 1906, directing American Consuls in China not to send destitute Americans to the Philippine Islands.

The disposal of Americans in a place like Canton is a most difficult problem. The foreign concession owned by the British and French is only a very small island; there is no poor house, and the class of people who apply for assistance to American Consuls in the East are not such as can be incarcerated in the jail for crime. The Government has no funds to deport destitute Americans but on the other hand the foreign community look to me to get such undesirables out of the place.

For the sake of our reputation among the Chinese, I am obliged to watch every American who comes here, and unless he has some visible means of support, to get him away from Shameen as quickly as possible, otherwise bogus business enterprises are organized with Chinese money and an American name for the purpose of evading Chinese likin duties and the law.

The only place to which I can send such persons is HongKong and possibly the authorities there send them to Manila.

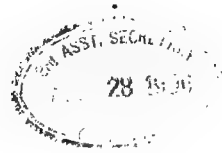
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

*How*



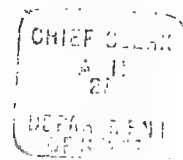
No. 158.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 16th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Ansly from  
J. C. & L.  
orig. was  
May 1/06*

Section 6 certificates.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of two Chinese certificates  
issued to Kong Sz Kau and Kong Kam Yuen.

No. 158.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 16th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed today two section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang in favor of Chinese citizens, by name, Kong Sz Kau and Kong Kam Yuen, respectively.

Mr. Kong Sz Kau is a native of Sun Ning District, this Province, and a merchant engaged in the Import and Export business at Cham Mok Lan Street, Canton. The total capital of this firm is \$20,000.00, HongKong Currency, while the applicant's share is \$3000.00. He is known to be worth \$10,000.00, and as a partner will join the firm of Wing Cheung Loong, #619, Dupont Street, San Francisco, California. I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Beattie vouching for the truth of his statements to me.

Mr. Kong Kam Yuen is also a native of Sun Ning District, this Province, and is a member of the firm of Man Chun Yuen, Druggists, dealers in ginseng, on the 18th Street, Canton. His father is known to be worth \$30,000.00 HongKong Currency. The applicant is en route to Sacramento, California where he will become managing partner in the General Merchandise firm of Kuan Cheung Loong, situated on I Street in the said city. Dr. Beattie also recommends this gentleman to me in a letter, copy of which, I beg to enclose for your information.

Further, I have made a careful examination of these applicants personally as well as of their securities and feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such

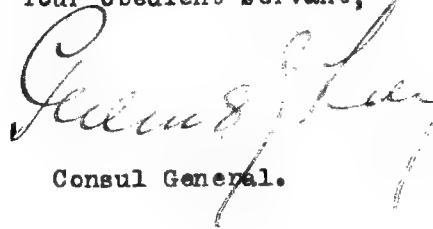
entitled to enter the United States.

The former applicant leaves for San Francisco on the S. S. "Doric" sailing from HongKong on the 10th proximo while the latter leaves on the S. S. "Nippon Maru" sailing from HongKong on the 3rd proximo.

The certificates in question are numbered 63 and 64.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James S. Lay".

Consul General.

Enclosures:

Two letters, Dr. Andrew Beattie to Mr. Lay, March 15th, 06.

No. 159.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL

Canton, China, March 17th, 1906.



*File*

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Lam Ching Wah.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Confirms telegrams regarding the advisability of extending protection to Lam Ching Wah; reports his statements giving reasons for failure to return to Hawaii. No testimony offered by Lam to show why it cannot be presumed that he abandoned his American citizenship, therefore Consul General declines to act in his behalf.

No. 159.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 17th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In continuation of my No. 153 of the 6th instant relating to the alledged persecution of an American citizen, Lam Ching Wa, I have the honor to confirm my cablegram to the Department on the 9th instant, as follows:

"Canton, March 9th, 1906.

Secstate,

Washington.

Lam Ching Wa, born China naturalized Hawaii returned China 1897, testified 1901 would return Hawaii and owns property Hawaii, but never returned. Owns property and lives outside treaty port. Authorities threaten arrest purpose retrial case settled McWade and Magistrate favor Lam 1903. Does Department approve my refusing protection. Answer Lam's expense. Sgd. Lay."

and to acknowledge receipt of the Department's reply thereto, received March 13th, as follows:

"Washington, March 13th, 1906.

Lay,

Canton, China.

On statement your cable March 9th presumption is against Lam Ching Wa's right to protection, you will not give it unless he establishes affirmatively both his continued citizenship in Hawaii August twelve, 1898 and special circumstances which show his long residence in China to be only temporary; his failure to return after testifying to intention before McWade in 1903, discredits his testimony and his own oath should not be regarded as sufficient.

Sgd. Root."

Upon receipt of the above reply cablegram, I at once apprised Mr. Lam of its contents. He has in his possession and submits as evidence of his right to American citizenship, some old papers, including a certificate to the fact that he is a native of Heungshan District, Kuang Tung Province, Empire of China; that on the 19th day of August 1886, he was naturalized as a citizen of the Kingdom of Hawaii before W. M. Gibson, Minister of the Interior;



2.

that he was recognized as such naturalized citizen by Passport No. 1454 issued to him, September 1st, 1890, by the Acting Consul General of Hawaii at HongKong; and again by a special certificate issued to him by H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii on November 22nd, 1897. Though on the one hand Lam Ching Wa succeeds by the above documentary evidence in establishing affirmatively that he was a citizen of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12th, 1898, and virtue of Section 4 of the Act of Congress of April 30th, 1900, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," is a citizen of the United States; yet on the other hand he fails to prove that he has not long since renounced such citizenship; he fails to furnish any trustworthy conclusive testimony which may be accepted to convince me that owing to "special circumstances" his return to Hawaii was delayed over eight years and that his long residence in China is only temporary. Mr. Lam asserts his willingness to declare upon oath before me that his return to Hawaii was delayed through the fact that his large property and business interests in Heung Shan District, this Province, were in an unsettled state during the past eight years and are still in immediate danger of being brought to complete ruin by the action of the Chinese Authorities and at the instigation of his many enemies in his native district; that he would have returned to Hawaii long ago, and would indeed return now, could these business matters be successfully adjusted and the charges preferred against him be definitely acted upon by the local Chinese Officials. He claims that if he were to leave China before a settlement of the case referred to in my previous despatch on this subject - that of Sui Ping Kong et al. against him, - all his property and money in China would be jeopardized.

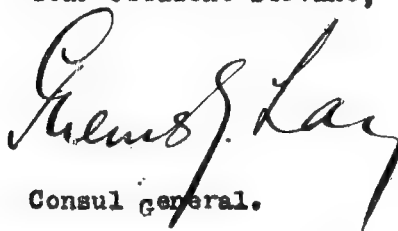
Inasmuch as his testimony is discredited owing to his failure to return to Hawaii after declaring upon oath before Mr. McWade on December 2nd, 1901 his intention to do so,

3.

I have not permitted him to take any oath before me, nor shall any oath made by him be regarded by me as sufficient. He seems unable to submit the testimony of any reputable persons, Chinese or white, that could be accepted as evidence. Consequently I have declined to take any action whatsoever in his case now pending before the Chinese Court.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. H. Lay".

Consul General.

No. 160.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL

Canton, China, March 22nd, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

Section 6 certificates to  
Students.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Confirms telegrams regarding the visa of Chinese students' certificates, and reports that the Viceroy regards students, who have passed an examination held by the local Board of Education as entitled to admission to the United States, as members of the exempt class. Describes Board of Education and nature of the examinations.

*16 C of Mar 16/06  
J. G. Lay*

No. 100.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 22nd, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to confirm my cablegram to the Department of the 15th instant as follows:

"Canton, March 15th, 1906.

Secstate,  
Washington.

Can Chinese reported by Viceroy as having passed examination local Board Education and without other evidence than their own declaration intention eventually pursue higher branches study America, be regarded as students. Viceroy considers such examination sufficient establish status as students.

Sgd. Lay."

and to acknowledge receipt of the Department's reply thereto of the 20th instant, as follows:

"Washington, March 20th, 1906.

American Consul,  
Canton.

If Chinese Government issues certificates as students, you must decide whether evidence of status sufficient proof of bona fides intentions to pursue studies America.

Sgd. Peirce."

Since the time that I assumed charge of this office in February 1905, and indeed prior to my incumbency, the Viceroy here has been issuing Section 6 certificates to all those applicants, as student members of the exempt class, for permission to enter the United States, who have previously been successful in passing an examination prescribed and conducted by the Board of Education for the Two Kwang Provinces. This Board consists of a large number of influential and prominent local officials who have immediate supervision over all matters pertaining to education in these Provinces; the establishment of public schools, normal schools, and colleges; devising courses of study, methods of instruction, and all rules and

2.

regulations appertaining thereto; and expending all monies appropriated toward the support and maintenance of these schools. It is also ordered that no private school shall be established or allowed to conduct its work until after the Board of Education has carefully scrutinized the curricula as well as the nature and manner of the work, and given its formal approval. The scope of this Board's multifarious duties has been wonderfully enlarged within the past year owing to the great impetus given educational matters by the active spread of the wave of reform over the whole Empire.

The examination referred to above consists chiefly in investigating the previous record of the applicant in case he was ever a candidate for the first literary degree. If the records show the applicant to have been successful, he is passed instanter and classed as a bona fide student. However, should he be without a degree and yet desirous of being entitled to membership in the privileged classes as a student, he is required in the presence of various members of the Board, to write an essay or compose a piece of poetry, in addition to answering orally any and all questions asked him by the examiners.

The Viceroy strenuously insists that Chinese subjects who successfully pass the above examination, and further declare before his Deputy their intention eventually to pursue some of the higher branches of study in America, or to become fitted by study for some profession or occupation, are members of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States according to the stipulations of the Treaty.

The difficulty encountered by the Consular officer in these instances, lies in deciding whether the Chinese<sup>Student</sup>, by documentary evidence or otherwise produces sufficient proof to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that he intends to become a student in America. There is no necessity whatever

## 3.

and consequently no desire on my part to question the veracity of the Viceroy's statement to the effect that any applicant reported by him as a student is actually such a student in China.

Experience has taught me, there is such a strong desire among the Chinese of this Province, who are not eligible for admission to the United States, to evade the Exclusion Law and thus gain admission to America that they are willing to resort to almost any form of deception, and knavery to attain their ends. The easily assumed guise of a Chinese student offers the best opportunity to deceive the American Authorities by pretending to be entitled to membership in the exempt classes. The position taken by the Viceroy here—that a Chinese student defined as such by the Chinese Authorities entitles such student to exercise the right of admission to America granted by Treaty, greatly strengthens the applicant, if he be trying to deceive the American Consular officer; and to an even greater degree impedes the attempts of the said officer in the performance of his duty in investigating the evidences of an applicant's status as a future student in America. In view of the action of the Viceroy described above, I felt it expedient to cable the Department as per cable confirmed above.

As in the past, so in the future, I shall comply strictly with the instruction contained in the Department's cablegram referred to above—make a careful investigation in each particular instance and convince myself firmly before visa-ing a certificate, that the applicant is a bona fide student, and as such, a member of the exempt class. I shall also continue to decide whether the evidence of the student's status in China, (whether presented by the Viceroy, the applicant himself, or any other Chinese person or persons,) is sufficient proof of the bona fide intentions of the applicant to pursue higher

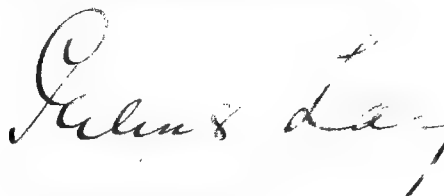
-4.

branches of study in America, though possibly at times these decisions will be most unpleasant and disappointing to the applicant and to the Viceroy.

I beg to enclose for the Department's information copy of a despatch dated February 26th, 1906, forwarded by me to the Viceroy relative to the subject of the issuance of Section 6 certificates; no reply to this despatch has been received by me to date.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Helen & Lay", with a large initial "H" and a flourish at the end.

Consul General.

Enclosure:

Mr. Lay to Viceroy, dated February 26th, 1906.

Enclosure in despatch No. 160.

232 .

Canton, China, February 26th, 1906.

His Excellency Tsen,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

I beg to refer to my despatch of the 23rd instant wherein I assured Your Excellency of my intention to forward for your information some of the rules and regulations relating to the exclusion of Chinese and guiding me in the performance of my duty in visaing certificates issued by Your Excellency in favor of Chinese applicants for admission to the United States.

I beg to mention some of the general provisions contained in the rules and regulations: Under the provisions of the treaty and laws in relation to the exclusion of Chinese persons, only such persons as are officials of the Chinese Government, registered Chinese laborers, teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, merchants and their lawful wives and minor children, together with a few other classes such as seamen under certain condition, laborers in transit, etc., shall be permitted to land at any part of the United States.

In considering evidence touching the right of a Chinese merchant to enter the United States, the applicant must prove to the satisfaction of the administrative officer that he is engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, and who during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant, does not engage in the performance of a manual labor except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant.



2.

The meaning of the term "merchant" cannot be construed as embracing hucksters, peddlers, salesmen, clerks, buyers, book-keepers, accountants, managers, store-keepers, apprentices, agents, cashiers, physicians, proprietors of restaurants, etc.

An applicant seeking a certificate for the purpose of travel for curiosity or pleasure should state with customary proofs the probable duration of his stay in the United States together with his financial standing in his own country.

A student, within the intention of the treaty and the laws is a person who intends to pursue some of the higher branches of study or to become fitted by study for some profession or occupation, and for whose support and maintenance in the United States as student, provision has been made.

In defining the term "Teacher" as used in the exclusion laws the practice is to accord the word its ordinary significance. The fact that a teacher intends to instruct Chinese pupils in the Chinese language is of no importance in determining the status of the applicant.

I have the honor to request, in the cases of Chinese persons seeking admission to the United States that Your Excellency take great pains to ascertain whether or not the claim of the applicant to be recognized as a member of the before-cited classes, is well founded.

According to instruction received from the Department of State, I am called upon to investigate and report upon all such cases and in no instance may I visa the applicant's certificate until I am fully satisfied that the evidence required to be presented is reliable and justifies such admission.

I beg to enclose, herewith, for Your Excellency's information a copy in translation of the President's order issued at Washington June 26th, 1905, wherein is clearly set forth the

3.

the President's position in this matter of the treatment of Chinese and at the same time, the duty of the American Consular officer regarding the visaing of these certificates is explicitly stated while he is warned to perform this duty with the utmost care and told that he will be held to a most rigid accountability for the manner in which it is performed.

I beg also to call the attention of Your Excellency to another most important regulation required that the Chinese official issuing the certificate should fill out fully and properly every blank in the certificate, the omission from the certificate of any of the statements enumerated in the law is considered fatal to the sufficiency of the certificate as evidence of the holder's right to enter the United States.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my appreciation of the fair and impartial manner in which you have conducted these examinations heretofore, and the painstaking efforts put forth in this matter.

With assurances of profound esteem and consideration.

Sgd. Julius G. Lay

American Consul General.

Enclosure:

Copy of a translation of the President's order, dated  
June 26th, 1906.

*[Handwritten signature]*

No. 162.

CONSUL BUREAU  
MAY  
8  
1906  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED  
MAY 8 1906  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHIEF CLERK  
MAY  
8  
1906  
DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 26th , 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten date: May 11, 1906]*

Piracy of Standard Oil Company's tug  
boat "Comet" and lighter "Helen"

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Encloses copy of a letter to Minister  
Rockhill reporting an attack by armed  
pirates on the Standard Oil Company's  
tug boat "Comet" and lighter "Helen" on  
the 23rd instant.

No. 162.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 25th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, copy of a despatch forwarded the Legation under today's date, reporting an attack by pirates on the Standard Oil Company's tug boat "Comet" and lighter "Helen" on the 23rd instant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Francis Lay".

Consul General.

Enclosures:

Mr. Lay to Mr. Rockhill, March 26th, 1906.

*Pidson noted 1/10*

172.

March 26th, / 6

Honorable W. W. Rockhill,  
E. E. & M. P. of the United States, of America,  
Peking, China.

S i r:

I have the honor to inform the Legation that the Standard Oil Company's tug boat "Comet" and lighter "Helen" while en route from Canton to the Treaty Port of Kong Moon, with a cargo of kerosene oil, was pirated by a band of forty robbers, on the 22nd instant at 6.30 P. M. This piracy occurred at an isolated place near the Second Barrier on the Canton River, about eighteen miles Southeast of Canton. The perpetrators of this outrageous attack upon American owned merchantmen, flying the American flag, were fully armed with modern rifles and thus were more than able to quell any resistance that might have been offered by the native crews of the two above named vessels.

Both the tug and the lighter were completely ransacked and everything available was carried off as booty. The crews of the vessels were robbed of their clothing, watches, money and in fact anything of pecuniary value. Four Winchester rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition were among the articles stolen by the pirates.

Immediately upon representations being made to me by the local manager of the said Company, I reported the incident by telephone to the Foreign Office, and later in full by despatch to the Viceroy as per copy enclosed, herewith.

Later, I was informed by the Standard Oil Company that the actual losses sustained by them exceeded the amount first mentioned, thereupon I took occasion to address a second despatch to the Viceroy, copy of which I also enclose for your

information.

These depredations upon peaceful legitimate commerce, occurring so frequently in the West River Delta, are such a serious menace to trade, that I deemed it expedient to report the incident by cable to the Legation for such consideration and action as it may see fit to take in the premises. The cablegram is as follows:

"Canton, March 26th, 1906.

Rockhill,  
Peking.

Standard Oil tug "Comet" and lighter "Helen" flying American flags, pirated twenty second instant at the Second Barrier eighteen miles from Canton. Completely ransacked and crews disarmed. Total losses twenty two hundred. Have reported fully Viceroy urging arrest pirates, recovery or reimbursement property stolen, damaged.

(Signed) Lay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Julius G. Lay.

Consul General.

Enclosure:

Mr. Lay to Viceroy, March 23rd, 1906.

" " " " " 26th, 1906.

Enclosure in despatch No. 172.

No. 250.

Canton, China, March 23rd, 1906.

His Excellency Tsan,

Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency;

I have the honor to call the attention of Your Excellency to a case of piracy just now reported to this Consulate General by the Standard Oil Company, an American firm. The facts stated briefly are as follows:

The Standard Oil Company's launch "Comet" was yesterday towing the said Company's junk "Helen" laden with kerosene oil, bound from Canton for KengMoon, when they reached the second Bar Pagoda eighteen miles from Canton, in the border of the Fun Yu District about 6.30 P. M., they were suddenly attacked by a band of about forty armed robbers. These pirates boldly attacked the said launch and junk, ordered them to be brought to halt, boarded them, and then proceeded to rob the crews of their personal belongings, looted the boats of everything available, besides doing considerable damage to them. The said Standard Oil Company places the total value of losses sustained at not less than \$1500.00. As soon as possible after the pirates made good their escape with their booty, the said launch and junk returned to Canton to report the attack to the said Company's office.

I beg to request Your Excellency to take immediate steps to arrest these pirates, recover the stolen property or the value of the same together with any damages that might have been inflicted on the said Company's launch.

I believe Your Excellency is actuated by the same desire as I am to see legitimate trade between Chinese and

foreigners carried on unhampered by acts of pirates and without any such unlawful outrages committed upon it, so I have the honor to urge that Your Excellency will issue stringent instructions to the proper local officials to see that the stolen property is recovered, the pirates arrested without delay and punished with the extreme penalty provided for such crimes under the Penal Code of China, and Proclamation issued calling upon the local Authorities in the various districts to perform their duty as provided by Treaty in the matter of protecting foreign trade.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my profound esteem and respect.

(Sgd) *Julius G. Lay*

American Consul General.



*P. Butler, Consul, Canton*

No. 251.

Canton, China, March 26th, 1906.

His Excellency Tsan,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

Since writing Your Excellency on the 23rd instant regarding the case of piracy on the Standard Oil Company's launch and junk, I have received information from the said Company to the effect that the losses sustained by this lawless attack on two vessels flying the American flag amount to \$2,237.40 instead of \$1500.\*\* as first reported.

I beg to again point out to Your Excellency as has already been done in many despatches from this Consulate General that the lives and property of foreigners are not safe even in the immediate vicinity of Canton.

About a month ago, the residence of an American missionary was attacked by a large band of robbers within sight of Shameen and yet none has yet been held responsible for neglect to see that the buildings in the vicinity were protected at the time, nor have the stolen goods been recovered.

Two nights after this daring robbery and after I had urged the Fun Yu Magistrate to send a permanent guard to Fati, an attempt was made to rob the house of Dr. Beattie's neighbor which must convince Your Excellency that if such a guard was sent at all, how inefficient it must have been.

These depredations committed on Americans and their property are a menace to the security of lives and commerce and must again urge Your Excellency to take vigorous measures to bring the pirates who have robbed the launch "Comet" to justice, recover the stolen property and dismiss the officials

responsible for neglect of duty otherwise there will be a repetition of these attacks on American property, an occurrence I should as deeply deplore as Your Excellency, not only because of actual losses sustained, but the danger that lives may be lost, and also the bad impression that such frequent lawless attacks engender among the people.

I beg to assure Your Excellency that in making these representations, I am prompted only with the desire to satisfy my Government and our people that even though robberies have been frequent lately in this district, full and prompt redress provided for by treaty is always made.

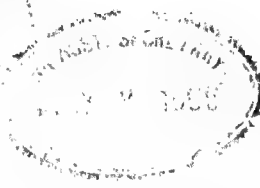
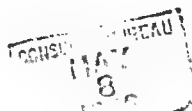
With assurances of profound esteem and consideration.

*(Sgd.) Julius G. Lay*

American Consul general.



No. 163.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 27th , 1906 .

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SUBJECT:

*Ans. May 18/06*

Piracy of the Standard Oil Company's  
tug boat and lighter.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

**Encloses** copies of correspondences exchanged  
between the Standard Oil Company, Canton and  
the American Consulate General, Canton.

NO. 163.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 27th , 1906 .

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

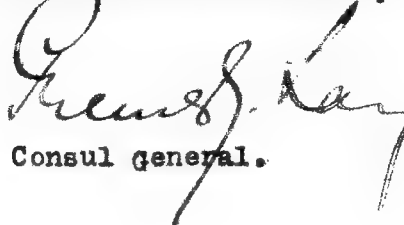
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to my despatch No. 162 of yesterday's date, relating to the piracy of the Standard Oil Company's tug boat and lighter, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of the Department, copies of correspondences recently exchanged between the local office of the Standard Oil Company and this Consulate General, on the afore-mentioned subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul general.

Enclosures:

Mr. Cameron to Mr. Lay, March 23rd, 1906.

Mr. Lay to Mr. Cameron, March 27th, 1906.

*Enclosure No 1 in Desp. No. 163*

Standard Oil Company of New York.

Canton, March 23rd, 1906.

Sir:

Referring to our conversation of this morning during which we reported to you the pirating of our tug boat "COMET" and lighter "HELEN" we further beg to advise that we have investigated the losses incurred by the members of the crews and our own losses and find that the total \$2,237.40 which amount we will thank you to claim from the Chinese officials.

We consider this matter of piracy a very serious menace to our business and beg to request that you urge upon the officials the importance of arresting and punishing the pirates connected with this case.

As mentioned to you, we have informed Captain Coffin of the "Monadnock" of this piracy and he has kindly consented to have the "Callao" convoy and protect our vessels on the trip to Kong Moon.

We are just in receipt of your No. 593 of date enclosing copy of despatch to Viceroy and we will thank you to keep us fully informed as to what steps are taken to reimburse us for losses sustained and for the punishment of the culprits.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Standard Oil Company of New York.

Sgd. D. H. Cameron, Attorney.

on. Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

*Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 113*

p. 598 -

-Canton, China, March 27th, 1906.

Duncan H. Cameron, Esquire,  
Attorney,  
Standard Oil Company,  
Canton, China.

Sir:

In reply to yours of the 23rd instant regarding the piracy of your tug boat "Comet" and lighter "Helen" I beg to inform you that I have again urged the Viceroy to take prompt and vigorous steps to bring the pirates to justice and recover the stolen property, but under the stipulations of our Treaty of China of 1858, Article XII, part of which is quoted herewith for your information, I cannot demand indemnification for losses sustained.

\* If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners or placed in

the hands of the Consul. If, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the throne, and these officers shall be severely punished, and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.\*

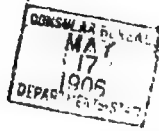
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*(Sgd) Julius G. Lay*

Consul General.

*Handwritten initials*



No. 161.

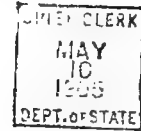
AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,



Canton, China, March 30th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*Am by for  
42 C & L  
sign since  
May 18/06*

*referring the visa of* Section 6 certificates  
*to C & L*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of four Section 6  
certificates of Li Kwan, Li Shong,  
Tang Chi, and Tang Yee Ip.





NO. 161,

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 30th , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visased on the 26th instant, four Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, in favor of Chinese citizens, by names, Li Kwan, Li Shong, Tang Chi, and Tang Yee Ip, respectively.

Mr. Li Kwan desires to go to San Francisco to establish a business in general merchandise, taking with him \$2000.00 in U. S. Currency. I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from the firm of Wo Sang Loong, a reputable Canton firm, narrating the facts in respect to the above-named applicant.

Mr. Li Shong wishes also to go to San Francisco to start business in Silk Piece Goods. His statements are also vouched for by the afore-mentioned firm, and for your information, copy of their letter to me, is herewith enclosed.

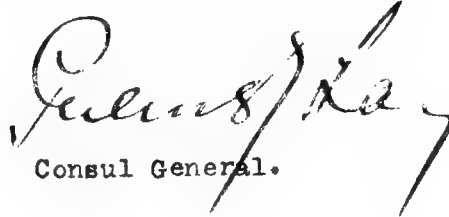
Mr. Tang Chi and Tang Yee Ip are also en route to United States - the former will be located at Sacramento, California, while the latter will reside at San Francisco. Both gentlemen desire to establish business in general merchandise and silk piece goods, copies of letters about these merchants received by me from the Sing Hing firm are forwarded herewith, for your information.

Further, I have made a series of careful investigations of these applicants and their securities and feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and in accordance with the provisions of treaty are entitled to enter the United States.

The certificates in question are numbered  
65, 66, 67 and 68.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Wo Sang Loong to Mr. Lay, March 17th, 1905.

" " " " " " " " "

Sing Hing " " " " " "

" " " " " "

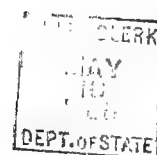
No. 164.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 30th, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

Section 6 certificate.

*ans by you  
Jt C & L.  
Jt Cues  
May 18/06*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of section 6 certificates  
of Lee Kam, Shum Cheung, Yik Kit and Lee Ling  
respectively.

No. 164.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 30th, , 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed on the 27th and 28th instants four Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy in favor of Chinese subjects, by names, Yik Kit, Lee Kam, Shum Cheung, and Lee Ling respectively.

Mr. Yik Kit is a native of Hok Shan who now desires to go to San Francisco to join a business firm. Upon his arrival at San Francisco, he will reside in Kwan Tai firm, 6th Street, China Town where he will be a managing partner. For your information, I enclose, herewith, copy of a communication in reference to the above applicant, received from His Honor Chai, the Pun Yu Magistrate. His father is known to be worth \$10,000.00.

Messrs. Lee Kam and Shum Cheung are also merchants of San Ning District, this Province. Both gentlemen intend going to San Francisco to establish a business in general merchandise. Their statements are vouched for by the firm of Kwong Wo, copies of letters received by me relative to the above-named applicants are herewith, enclosed, for your information.

Mr. Lee Ling is also en route to San Francisco and contemplates establishing a business in silk piece goods. Copy of letter received by me from a reputable firm named Choi Cheung giving an explicit statement with reference to the aforementioned gentleman is forwarded herewith for your information.

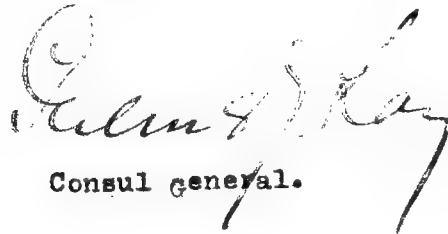
Furthermore, I have made a series of careful investigations of these applicants and their guarantors and am

satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and in accordance with the provisions of treaty are entitled to admission into the United States.

The certificates in question are numbered 69, 70, 71 and 72.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul general.

**Enclosures:**

The Pun U Magistrate to Mr. Lay, March 17th, 1906.

Two letters from Kwong Wo firm to Mr. Lay, March 20th.

Choi Cheung firm to Mr. Lay, March 20th, 1906.

No. 166.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 31st, 1906.

MR. Julius G. Lay,

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



SUBJECT:

*C & F Originals*

Section 6 certificates.

*Replied. copy to  
b & d. with original  
enclosures. May 23, 1906.  
File*

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports the visa of three Section 6  
certificates of Leung Fook, Gon Nan  
and Li Kuan.

NO. 166.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, March 31st, 1906.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed today three Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the Two Kwang in favor of Chinese subjects, by names Li Kuan, Leung Fook, and Gon Nan respectively.

Messrs. Leung Fook and Gon Nan intend going to America to pursue eventually a higher course of study, the former will be located at Boston, the latter at San Francisco. With respect to their support and maintenance while at College, provision has been made by their respective uncles in America now engaging in business in that country. I beg to forward, herewith, copy of a letter received by me from Rev. C. A. Nelson of the American Board Mission, Canton, declaring that the above applicants as well as their uncles are personally known to him.

Mr. Kuan is en route to San Francisco where he desires to start business in general merchandise. I enclose for your information, copy of a letter received by me from a large reputable firm named Man Wo having relation to the applicant's financial and commercial standing in China.

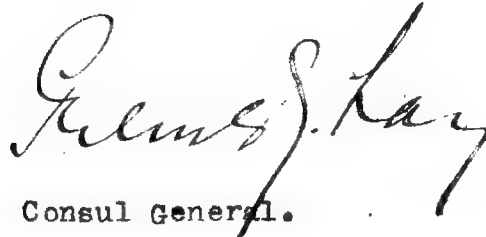
Furthermore, I have instituted a careful investigation of these applicants and their security and feel satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and in accordance with the provisions of treaty are entitled to admission into the United States.

The certificates in question are numbered 73, 74,  
and 75.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

**Enclosures:**

Rev. Nelson to Mr. Lay, March 30th, 1906.

Man Wo firm to Mr. Lay, March 28th, 1906.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.



INDEXED FROM  
CARBON COPY.



*From* Canton, April 9, 1906.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Received 11:48 P.M.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

APR 10 1906

Request leave of absence thirty days to Japan. Telegraph  
answer.

LAY

*Telegraphed  
Office 10/10/06  
Asst to Auditor  
Office 11/10/06*



Deciphered by ~~the~~ Chief Clerk's Office,  
W.W.R.

## The Assistant Secretary.

April 10, 1906

1906

D e a r      M r.      C a r r :

I think this should be granted.

Who would be left in charge?

R. B.

No. 167.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, April 11th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Leave of absence.

THE HONORABLE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to confirm the following cable-grams:

"Canton, April 10th, 1906.  
Secstate, Washington.

Request leave of absence thirty days to Japan. Telegraph answer.

Sgd. Lay."

"Washington, April 11th, 1906.  
Lay, Canton. Granted.

Sgd. Bacon."

I shall start from Canton on the 18th instant and expect to be absent from my post thirty days unless the Vice Consul General, Mr. Heintzleman, who will be in charge during my absence, should wire me that my presence here is necessary.

I have chosen this time to be away from Canton, as the Viceroy is now in the interior inspecting the garrisons and it is useless trying to have any case of importance settled during his absence.

have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

*[Handwritten signature]*

No. 168.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

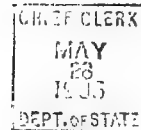
Canton, China, April 11th, 1906

SUBJECT: Lienchow Massacre.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that since the return of the Board of Inquiry from Lienchow in December last, I have in repeated communications to the Viceroy, and in frequent conversations with his Deputies, urged that the Viceroy strenuously insist in apprehending and punishing more of the natives believed to be accomplices in the Lienchow massacre.

In reference to the above matter, I beg to enclose, for the information of the Department, copies of correspondence exchanged recently, between the Viceroy and this office.

From these enclosures, the Department can observe that the Viceroy has no serious intention of taking any further definite action, and in my opinion, he will not take effective steps to accomplish anything in this matter unless he is given to understand that it is the declared and emphatic intention of the United States Government that more arrests are to be made.

The Viceroy is at present, away from Canton on a tour of inspection of the military forces of this Province. He will probably be absent not less than one month, during which interval, judging from previous instances of absence, it will be well-nigh impossible to get any question of importance definitely settled.

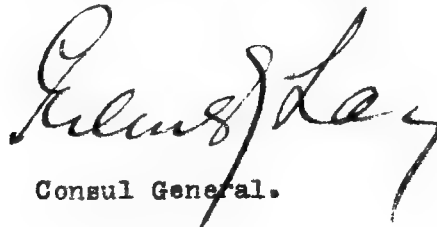
I beg the Department to instruct me whether this case still rests in my hands for final adjustment of the arrests and indemnities and if so, whether I am to press the Viceroy for a

speedy settlement. I am informed, that the money with which to pay the indemnity is now on deposit in the International Banking Corporation here, awaiting the instructions of our Government as to its disposal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

**Enclosures:**

Mr. Lay to H. E. Tsen, dated January 31st, 1906.

H. E. Tsen to Mr. Lay, " February 9th, "

Mr. Lay to H. E. Tsen, " March 27th, "

H. E. Tsen to Mr. Lay, " April 9th, "

7c 1.

Enclosure in Department's despatch No. 168.

Np. 211.

Canton, China, January 31st, 1906.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that while promises were made to me by Taotai Wen that every effort would be made to apprehend these persons guilty of burning buildings at Lienchow and who were involved in the massacre of the missionaries there, I have not received any report from Your Excellency of further arrests since my departure from that place now about two months.

While at Lienchow I estimated that a much larger number of persons were implicated in the burning, killing and looting than have been punished and my Government expects China to see that everyone guilty of this awful crime shall be punished, and I have to request that a report of the number of arrests that have been made since the 7th December be sent me.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay

Consul General.

*No. 2.*  
Enclosure<sup>in</sup> Department's despatch No. 168.

No. 259.

Despatch from H. E. the Viceroy.

S i r,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 31st, 1906, stating that relating to the Lienchew massacre, promises were made to you by Taotai Wen that every effort would be made to apprehend the unarrested guilty parties; and requesting that a report of the number of arrests that have been made since the 7th of December be sent you, etc.

In reply, I beg to say that with regard to this case, some months ago I deputed certain soldiers to proceed to Lienchew and search for the guilty parties. In compliance therewith, the said soldiers arrested three of the actual murderers of the foreigners (American Missionaries) named Hoong Ah Shun, Tang Koon Toh alias Lai Hook Yuk, and Leong Ah Kum who were, after having been duly tried and found guilty by Taotai Wen and others together with Your Honor, executed. In addition to these three, Tang Lo Chat et al (9 in number) who were present at the scene of the trouble and interested in it, and Liu Ku et al (7 in number) who were present at the scene of the trouble but disinterested in it, were duly tried and accordingly sentenced to either imprisonment or wear a cangue by the above mentioned officials together with Your Honor also. This is all a matter of record.

I beg further to say that as to whether or not there are guilty parties connected with this case still at large, I had repeatedly ordered the Civil and Military officials of Lienchew to offer higher rewards for the arrest of the unarrested guilty parties, and further ordered them that they

must take strenuous and energetic measures to search for the real guilty parties; so that every one of them might be arrested, tried, and punished.

As I have received your above letter, I have urged the proper Sub-prefect by wire that he must take strenuous and secret measures to have the unarrested guilty parties caught without delay; then report to me, so that I may order him how to deal with them. When a report is received from him, I will report the contents of the same to Your Honor.

With compliments,

Card of Tsen Chun Shuen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Canton, February 9th, 1906.



Enclosure in Department's despatch No. 168.

No. 252.

Canton, China, March 27th, 1906.

His Excellency Tsen,

Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

Referring to Your Excellency's despatch of the 9th February last, stating that orders have been issued to the proper officials by wire that they must take vigorous measures to arrest those implicated in the massacre of missionaries at Lienchow who have as yet not been punished and when a report was received, Your Excellency would forward same to me, I have the honor again to enquire if any arrests have been made and if so, how many.

As stated in my despatch of January 31st last, I left Lienchow December 7th upon the assurances given me then by Taotai Wen that every effort would be made to apprehend those guilty of burning the buildings and killing the missionaries still at large with the purpose of returning there later instead of waiting until they could be captured.

As I have already reported to Your Excellency a large number guilty of this massacre and burning of missionary buildings are still at large and must be apprehended before this case can be considered closed.

I have recently received reports from Lienchow to the effect that all the villagers living near the site of the former mission buildings have returned, many of these villagers were among the accused, but could not be found when I was at Lienchow, but there should not be great difficulty in apprehending them now.

I am further informed that bricks are being stolen from the mission premises as there is no guard stationed

there, whether this report is true or not, it is worth investigation, as the value of the old brick to be used in reconstructing the mission buildings was deducted from the claims against the Chinese Government, but must be added if it is found later that the old bricks have been carried away.

Hoping that Your Excellency will give this matter prompt attention and send me the report promised in order that I may advise my Government at once how many arrests have been made.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Sgd. Julius G. Lay

American Consul General.

<sup>No. 6</sup>  
Enclosure in Department's despatch No. 168.

No. 347.

His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the  
Two Kwangs, to Hon. J. G. Lay, re the  
Lienchow massacre.

---

S i r:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th of March last stating that a large number guilty of the Lienchow massacre and burning of missionary buildings are still at large and must be apprehended before this case can be considered closed.

Your Honor requests that you be informed of the numbered of the recent arrests of the aforesaid guilty persons.

Your Honor further states that as there was no guard stationed at the mission premises, bricks were being stolen from there; you would therefore request that the proper Authorities be instructed to investigate and act upon this matter, etc., etc.

Having duly perused your above despatch, I beg to say, in reply, that with regard to this case, sometime ago the principle criminals named Hoong Ah Shun, Tang Koon Toh alias Lai Hook Yuk, and Leong Ah Kum had been arrested and executed after a proper and thorough trial. In addition to the above named criminals, two Elders of the village where the trouble occurred by the names of Tang Lo Chat and Lo Koon Tak who were present at the scene of the trouble, and seven others named Shum Ying Foon, Sing On, Mang Shiu Tseng, Au Yeung Kin, Liu Chiu Kwai, Leong Ah Wing, and Tseng Lang Sien who were present at the scene of the trouble and disinterested in the crime, had been duly tried and accordingly sentenced to imprisonment. As to one Liu Ah Kee et al, seven in number, they

## 2.

had been thoroughly tried and properly sentenced to either wear a cangue or receive some beatings. As a number of nineteen principle criminals and other guilty parties had been arrested, it is evident that the authorities have taken strenuous measures to deal with this case.

I beg further to say that as to whether or not there are guilty parties connected with this case still at large, I had repeatedly ordered the proper Prefect to diligently investigate and strenuously arrest the said guilty parties. I have recently received a telegraphic report from the said Prefect, wherein he states that he has offered an increased heavy reward of \$200.00 for each arrest of the said guilty parties, and deputed soldiers and runners to send communications to the local authorities of the neighboring places, requesting that strenuous measures be taken to search for them. Because the above mentioned Prefect has offered a high reward, there is no reason whatever to believe that the real guilty parties would not be caught when they have secretly returned.

With reference to the effect that you had recently received reports from Lienchow, stating that all the villagers living near the sites of the former mission buildings have returned, as mentioned in your despatch, I have the honor to say that the number of the villagers of Lienchow is very large and they should not be accused as guilty parties connected with this case, just because they have returned there. Relating to your statement that many of the villagers <sup>who</sup> recently returned <sup>are among the accused</sup> to Lienchow, I beg to inform you that you have failed to notify me of their names. I have now ordered the said Prefect that he should carefully investigate this matter; and that if there are some real guilty parties among the said villagers, he should have them arrested at once, so that they may be tried and punished. As you stated that the bricks of the mission buildings are being stolen, whether this be true or not, I have also instructed the proper Magistrate to investigate and submit a

3.

report to me.

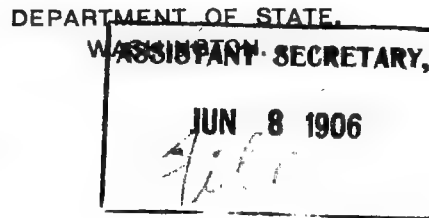
I further ordered him to depute some person  
(runners) to look after the said materials, thus avoiding losses.

A necessary communication addressed to Hon.  
Julius G. Lay, American Consul General at Canton, China.

Dated April 7th, 1906.

B CC

Lien-chow Massacre  
Punishments and  
Indemnity



May 29, 1906.

To Mr. Bacon:

Consul-General Lay reports that he has been urging the apprehension and punishment of more accomplices in the Lien-chow massacre, but that the Viceroy has no serious intention of taking further action. Mr. Lay asks to be instructed whether this case still rests in his hands for final adjustment of arrests and indemnities, and whether he is "to press the Viceroy for speedy settlement."

In this case the following punishments have been inflicted:

Three beheaded.  
Four imprisoned 5 years.  
Two " 3 "  
Two " 1 year.  
One " six months.  
Two cangued.  
Five bamboosed.

It is entirely impossible at this distance to decide whether or not this punishment is sufficient. There is no a priori method of determining how many Chinese should be beheaded, imprisoned or bamboosed for murdering missionaries.

I recommend that Mr. Lay be instructed that while this Government is disposed to insist on the infliction of adequate

- 2 -

punishment on the community guilty of the outrage, it is not disposed to insist that punishment should be meted out to every individual of the guilty mob, and that the Consul-General himself must be the judge as to the adequacy of the punishment.

As to indemnity, he should be instructed that it is understood that some of the relatives of the murdered missionaries will demand indemnity, which this Department will in principle support, and that no financial settlement should be made by him which will preclude such demands.

As the Secretary has already decided that he will consider the claims on behalf of the relatives, the Consul-General should be so advised by cable.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
CONSULAR BUREAU.

*Chas. Dwyer*

*Ans in ac-  
cordance with  
our telegram of  
the 6th to  
Peking*

*[Handwritten initials]*

No. 170.



*Approved  
for report  
June 9, 1906*



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, April 12th, 1906

SUBJECT: Attacks on American Citizens.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Answered  
June 9, 1906*



SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department of an armed attack made upon the Rev. C. R. Hager, an American citizen and member of the American Board Mission, also of the kidnapping of a Mr. Tong Ting, an American citizen of Chinese extraction born in Hawaii, but now residing temporarily at Macao.

I beg to enclose copies of letters forwarded by me to the Viceroy reporting the above cases.

These occurrences should not be regarded in any way as indications of increased anti-foreign feeling among the people or that a movement is being organized having for its object attacks on foreigners and foreign trade.

Robber bands have always existed in this Province which is honey-combed with rivers and creeks making it difficult for the Chinese Authorities with their totally inefficient and inadequate river patrols to protect passenger boats and launches.

The unusually large number of robberies of foreigners during the past six months would seem to indicate that we are no longer immune from these attacks and that thieves like Chinese officials no longer make any distinction between foreigner and native. The vigorous and unremitting pursuit of thieves attacking foreign property and life by the officials formerly, and the perfunctory way in which attempts are made to apprehend robbers today is very marked and one has only to go through the records of this office to notice the change, but the change in the attitude of Chinese officials in two years toward foreigners is to be found



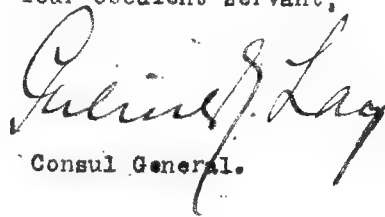
in all our dealings with them. Even thieves seem to have become infected with the new spirit of nationalism and apparently do not consider that they run a great risk in robbing a foreigner than a native.

In every case when a robbery occurs here, I am urged to insist upon the American citizen being indemnified for his losses, but there is no such obligation imposed upon the Chinese Government by treaties or by Chinese law, although the Chinese Authorities cannot be held altogether blameless for their neglect to properly patrol the waters in the Canton delta and I have called the attention of the Viceroy to the increasing number and boldness of the pirates near Canton and the danger to the lives and property of Americans unless prompt and vigorous measures are taken at once to apprehend them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Mr. Lay to Viceroy, April 7th, 1906,

" " " " " 12th, "

Enclosure No. 1 in despatch No. 170.

No. 257.

Canton, China, April 7th, 1906.

His Excellency Tsen,  
Viceroy of the Two Kwang.  
Your Excellency:

I have the honor to bring to Your Excellency attention a case of robbery committed upon the Rev. C. R. Hager, an American citizen.

The facts stated briefly are as follows:

On the evening of the 3rd instant, the said missionary was travelling from the city of San Hing to the city of Shiu Hing. The passage boat in which he travelled, together with two other passage boats, had anchored for the night in the Tung Tsun region, San Hing District about 13 miles from San Hing city, where they were suddenly attacked by thirty robbers. They completely ransacked the boats and took away everything of value belonging to the passengers. All of Rev. Hager's money, his camera, his medicine and surgical case, as well as his clothing etc., were carried off as booty. The total losses of Rev. Hager as estimated by himself and presented to me, aggregate \$247.00.

I beg to point out again to Your Excellency as has already been done recently in many despatches from this Consulate General that the lives and property of American are not safe in Your Excellency's district. These repeated attacks committed upon Americans and their property are a menace to the security of life and property, and I beg to urge Your Excellency to take vigorous measures to bring to justice these robbers who have attacked and carried off Dr. Hager's property, recover the stolen property or the value thereof, and dismiss the official responsible for neglect of duty as provided by Treaty in afford-

ing proper protection to American citizens traveling in the interior.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my profound esteem and respect.

Sgd. Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,

Enclosure No. 2 in despatch No. 170.

No. 260.

Canton, China, April 12th, 1906.

His Excellency Hu,

Representing the Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to call the attention of Your Excellency to a case of the kidnapping of an American citizen reported to this office yesterday by the Rev. S. C. Tedd, an American missionary residing at Macao.

The case briefly stated is as follows: Teng Ting born in Hawaii in 1879, and declared a citizen of the Hawaiian Islands in certificate of Birth, No. 201 of which certificate he is the bearer, was kidnapped by a gang of Chinese desperadoes on the above date at the market town of Sam Chau, in the District of Heung Shan. The captors have demanded the family of the said Teng to pay them a ransom of \$3000 before the captive will be released.

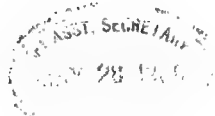
I beg to impress upon Your Excellency the seriousness of this offence where an American citizen, registered as such in this Consul General, is taken captive by Chinese thieves while peaceably travelling through the interior of Your Excellency's district, a right granted by Treaty as Your Excellency well knows. I respectfully request Your Excellency to strenuously order the Heung Shan Magistrate to take steps at once to secure the release of this captive, apprehend those who are guilty of the crime, and bring them before him for trial and summary punishment.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my profound esteem and respect.

American Consul General.

No. 169.

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, April 13th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Marriage.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon:

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Added by form  
May 31, 1906*



SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of the marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 12th instant, of William Henry Godwin of Pittsfield, Ill., to Mary Seong Ching of Honolulu, by the Rev. C. A. Nelson of the American Board Mission.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Henry J. Lay*  
Consul General.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
 Canton, China, April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1906.

I, *Julius G. Lay*, Consul General of the United States  
 at *Canton, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *12<sup>th</sup>* day of *April*,  
*A. D. 1906*, at the American Consulate General in the city of *Canton, China*,  
*William Henry Godwin*, aged *39* years, born in *Pittsfield, Ill.*  
 and now residing in *Canton, China*, and *Mary Seong Chuq*,  
 aged *24* years, born in *Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands*, and now residing in  
*Canton, China*, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
*Rev. C. A. Nelson*, who is authorized by the laws of the American Board Mission  
 to perform such a ceremony.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
 of my office at *Canton, China*, this *12<sup>th</sup>* day  
 of *April*, *A. D. 1906*, and of the Independence of the  
 United States the *131<sup>st</sup>*



*Julius G. Lay*  
 Consul General of the United States of America.

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

SECRETARY  
11 1906

CHIEF CLERK  
JUN 11 1906  
DEPT. OF STATE

Canton, China, April 16th , 190 6.

SUBJECT: Section 6 certificate.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction No. 30, dated February 17th, 1906, relative to the Section 6 certificate of one Lee Wing visaed in this Consulate General on December 26th, 1905.

The alterations noted on the certificate were made by my interpreter, who through an inadvertance mistranslated from Chinese into English several sentences on the certificate. The mistakes however were not detected until after I had signed the certificate, consequently the necessary erasures were made.

In compliance with the Department's instruction, I forward, herewith, an unaltered certificate in lieu of the former one. I also return the original and a transcript of the testimony of Lee Wing given before the inspector at Sugar, Washington.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Enclosures:

New Section 6 certificate, visaed April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1906,

Old " " " " December 26th, 1905,

Transcript of testimony, before Inspector at Sumas, Washington,  
February 6th, 1906.

FROM  
BY COPY.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER. APR 17 1906



From Canton

Received April 17, 1906

9:19 A. M.



Secretary of State,  
Washington.

*Ans by  
wire  
April 17/06*  
*Conf April 16/06*

Are Chinese actors admitted Philippine Islands exempt  
class? What should be nature of evidence of status?

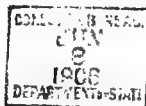
*War Dept says  
actors are admitted*

LAY.  
*Ans after personal  
consultation with Sec.  
Similar Affair. See decision  
say War copy of which is filed  
in Com Bureau. P.B. d. 1050 it says.*



Deciphered by ~~the Chief Clerk's Office,~~  
O. G. S.





No. 172.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

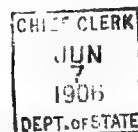
Canton, China, April 20th , 1906.

SUBJECT: Admission of Chinese Actors  
into Manila, P. I.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

I have the honor to confirm Mr. Lay's cablegram to  
the Department of the 17th instant as follows:

"Canton, April 17th, 1906.

Secstate,  
Washington.

Are Chinese actors admitted Philippine  
Islands exempt class, what should be nature of evidence of status.  
Sgd. Lay."

and to acknowledge receipt of a cablegram of the 18th instant in  
reply thereto, as follows:

Washington, April 18th, 1906.

Lay,  
Canton.

Under decision Secretary of War, October  
thirteenth last Chinese actors admitted Philippine Islands, consult  
immigration officials Manila regarding evidence required.  
Sgd. Peirce.

Mr. C. A. Cheng, an Hawaiian subject of Chinese  
extraction, and at present a resident of Manila, Philippine Islands,  
called at this office on the 17th instant. He stated that he desired  
to take immediately from here to the Philippine Islands a troupe of  
professional Chinese actors to perform in the city of Manila and  
other places in the Philippine Islands, and that the number to be  
taken in will be between 20 and 60, and asked to be advised as to  
the formalities to be observed in obtaining permission to admit the  
said actors.

In view of the fact as related above, and as we had  
received no instructions from Department in this matter, Mr. Lay  
thought it expedient to cable. Now that the Honorable Secretary of

War has decided that Chinese professional actors will be allowed to enter the Philippine Islands as stated in above cablegram from the Department, I take it that they may enter under the same conditions as other Chinese of the exempt class, namely, merchants, travelers, students etc., and that as a condition precedent to the landing, each such immigrant must present the certificate prescribed by section 6 of the Act of Congress of July 5th, 1884, applied to the Philippine Islands by the Act of April 29th, 1902.

Pursuant to the instruction of the Department, I have written the immigration officials at Manila requesting to be informed as to the evidence of status required.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Vice & Deputy Consul General.

No. 173.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, April 23rd, 1906.

SUBJECT: The visa of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr. Consul General Lay visaed on the 10th instant four Section 6 certificates and on the 11th instant another one, all having been previously issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang in favor of Chinese subjects by names of Yeung Ngok Ho, Yeung Hang Nam, Chiu Ting Kit, Cheung Tin and Wu Fong, respectively.

I have instituted a searching inquiry into the bona fides of these applicants and am satisfied that they are members of the exempt class; the first applicant being a teacher; the second, fourth and fifth, merchants; and the third, a student; all as such are entitled to enter the United States under the provisions of the treaty.

Further, I beg to enclose for the Department's information, copies of letters received by this office in favor of the above applicants; in the case of the first two applicants, from the Revs. G. W. Whitman and J. H. Giffin of the American Baptist Mission at Kia Ying, near Swatow, this Province; and in the case of the others, from reliable Chinese firms in this City vouching for the correctness of their statements to me. In the case of the third applicant, I have also to enclose a translation of a letter received by the father of the student from an uncle residing in St. Louis, Mo., showing that provision has been made for his

- support -

support and maintainence as a student in America.

The certificates in question are numbered  
from 76 to 80 consecutively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Vice & Deputy Consul General.

**Enclosures:-**

Rev. Geo. W. Whitman to Mr. Lay, March 4th, 1906.

\* \* \* \* \*

Choi Cheung to Mr. Lay, March 30th, 1906.

Wo Hop to Mr. Lay, March 31st, 1906.

Tong On Chai to Mr. Lay, and translation of a letter  
from Tsiu Fow Kwong at St. Louis, April 2nd, 1906.

*Enclosure No. 1 in Decp No 173*

Copy.

Kia Yang, via Swatow, China.

March 4th, 1906.

This is to certify that Yeung Hang Nam, the bearer of this letter, who desires to go to Honolulu to engage in business. He is a distant relation of Yong Kam Min, who can furnish full information in regard to him. I know some of his relatives though I have little personal knowledge of himself.

Yeung Hang Nam has an elder brother in the Druggist business in Honolulu and expects to join him in the business. I have every reason to believe that the man is of good character and can vouch for the fact that he does not belong to the coolie class.

Sgd. Geo. W. Whitman

American Baptist Mission

Kia Yang, China.

*Enclosure No. 2 in Desp No. 173*

Copy.

Kia Yang via Swatow, China.

March 4th, 1906.

This is to certify that the bearer of this letter Yeung Ngok Ho is a native of Kia Yang Chow, Kwong Tung Province, China. He is well known to the undersigned having been engaged in the capacity of teacher in our Mission since 1891. He is a literary graduate and has been employed by the government to guarantee students at literary examination for some years. He is a member of the Baptist Church of this city - a man of high standing in the community and a credit to his race. He has been thinking of going to Honolulu for some years hoping to procure a position there as teacher among the Chinese.

This is written with the hope that it may be admitted as evidence of his character and standing and that he may be enabled thereby to secure the necessary papers.

Sgd. Geo. W. Whitman

" J. H. Giffin

American Baptist Mission

Kia Yang via Swatow

China.

*Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 173*

Copy.

Canton, March 30th, 1906.

Hon. American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Honored Sir:

We beg to declare that Woo Fung is a merchant of the Hoi Ping District. He keeps a silk goods store in San Cheung Fau of Hoi Ping, named the Yue Luen Ching. The capital of the said store is \$16000.00 one quarter of which belongs to Woo Fung, he also possesses property in China worth about \$17000.00. Now he is going to San Francisco, U. S. A., to start a silk Piece goods shop, taking with him at present a sum of \$2500.00 Gold. Upon his arrival will temporally lodge in Wo Kat store (dealer in Manila cigars) situated at Washington Street, No. 828.

We the undersigned, will hereafter be called his guarantors.

We are,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

Sgd. Choi Cheung, Wo Kee.

*Enclosure No 4 in Dec 7/06*

Copy.

Canton, March 31st, 1906.

Hon. American Consul general,  
Canton, China.

Honored Sir:

We beg to declare that Cheung Tin is a merchant of the San Wui District.

He keeps a sundry goods shop named Wo Hop in Yau Lan Moon, Canton. The capital of the said shop is \$9000.00 one third of the amount belongings to him. He possesses property in China worth about \$30,000.00.

Now he takes with him \$2500.00 Gold to start a sundry goods store in San Francisco. On arrival, he will reside in Mau Fung wine store temporally, situated at No. 843, Washington Street.

We have much pleasure to guarantee him, as he is also one of our shareholders.

We are,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

Sgd. WO Hop.



*Enclosure No. 5 in 504/3000*

Copy.

Canton, April 2nd, 1906.

To the Consul General for the United States  
of America.

Dear Sir:

The applicant Tsui Ting Kit, who is a friend of mine and who has been acquainted with me for more than six years intends to go to the Port of St Louis, Mo., in the United States of America as a student, for the purpose of acquiring his education there, and will return when he has finished his studies. I can guarantee that the applicant is not going as a laborer, or to be engaged in the performance of any manual labor whatever, and I certify that the above statements are true, to which I have signed and chopped my firm's name as a security.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Sgd. Tong On Chai

Chan Wo Tai.

*Enclosure No. 6 in Accep No 173*

Copy.

No. 722 Market Street.

From Tsiu Fow Kwong,

Manger, Messrs. Kwong Hang Cheong.

To Tsiu Yip Shing, Esq.,

Canton, China.

Dear Brother:

I take this opportunity to write you hearing that your son Ting Kit proposes to come to this city to acquire his education. I am more than happy to know of it, and should he be certain to come, you need not send along any money whatever for his support as I can make accomodations for him, and pay for all his necessary expenses and here for the time being, and after he has fiinished his studies I will let you know the amount expended when you can refund the amount to my relatives in Canton.

Please let me know when you expect him to start off.

I remain,

Your true brother

Sgd. Tsiu Fow Kwong

Manager, Kwong Hang Cheong.

174.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, April 23rd, 1906.

SUBJECT: The visa of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr. Consul General Lay visased two Section 6 certificates on the 16th instant, while I visased five additional ones on the 19th instant. All these certificates were issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang in favor of seven Chinese subjects by names of Hu Shung, Hu Cheung, Li Kwan ( a student ), Li On, Yeung Kam Po, Chau Bong and Li Chuen, respectively.

Further, I beg to report that a careful investigation has been made in each of the above applicants, and thus, in addition to the positive assurances given by the Viceroy that they have been thoroughly examined by him, I feel satisfied that they are bona fide merchants, - with the exception of Mr. Li Kwan, who is a student, - and are therefore members of the exempt class, and as such entitled to admission into the United States.

I beg to forward herewith, enclosed, for your information, copies of letters received from different well known and reliable firms, giving explicit statements relative to the aforementioned applicants. These firms further guarantee their respective applicants by furnishing bonds for \$500.00 Mexican each, such bonds being placed on file in this office.

The certificates in question are numbered 81 to 87 consecutively.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

**Enclosures:-**

Man Li to Mr. Lay, March 30th, 1906.

" " " " " " " "

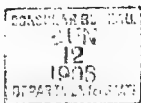
Tin Kat, to Mr. Lay, " " "

Man Ning " " " April 11th, 1906.

Tai Shing to Mr. Lay, " " "

Chuy Shing " " " " 15th, "

Shiu On " " " " 20th, "



No. 175.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, April 27th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Visa of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Account of form  
copy with copy enclosed  
to Bureau Labor. June 15, 1906*

FILE  
JUN  
11  
1906  
DEPT. OF STATE

SIR:

I have the honor to inform Department that I have today  
visaed four Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the two  
Kwang in favor of four Chinese subjects by names of Cheung Yin,  
Tang Kam Fong, Tang Kwan Sing and Kwong Cheung respectively.

I feel convinced that they are bona fide merchants. Having  
made careful enquiries into the bona fides of each of the above  
applicants and their respective guarantors, I find them to be  
genuine cases.

I beg to enclose, herewith, for the Department's inform-  
ation, copies of letters addressed by well-known reputable Chinese  
firms to this office, certifying to the correctness of the appli-  
cants' statements made to me during their respective examinations  
before me in this office.

I am satisfied that these Chinese gentlemen are members  
of the exempt class and as such entitled to enter the United States.

The certificates in question are numbered consecutively  
from 88 to 91.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

Enclosures:

1. Tong Kee to Mr. Lay, March 31st, 1906.
2. Kwong Loong to Mr. Lay, April 11th, 1906.
3. Yuen Cheong " " " " " "
4. Kong Kwong Chai to Mr. Lay, April 18th, 1906.



**Enclosures:-**

**Wo Chai Steamboat Company to Mr. Lay, dated April 24th,**

**Kwong Fook Cheong to Mr. Lay, dated April 30th, 1906.**

**Wo Hing Loong to Mr. Lay, dated April 30th, 1906.**

*Canton.*

HUSTLE UNTIL YOU GET THERE—KEEP ON HUSTLING.

AND MAIL  
SERIAL SUB-  
MACTER AP-  
TACT CITY.  
DONAL DIS-  
TANT AND  
STATION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU.

1417 G STREET, N. W.

THE BEST OF GOOD  
SERVICE—NEWSY, RE-  
LIABLE AND PROMPT.  
NEWSPAPERS SUPPLI-  
ED THROUGHOUT THE  
UNITED STATES, ENG-  
LAND, CANADA AND ALL  
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

*Personal.*

Secretary of State.  
MAY 8 1906  
*May 6th*

J. McWADE, CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1906.

Hon. Elihu Root.

State Department.

*Ans  
May 8 1906  
Filer*

Esteemed Sir:—

I am anxious to have a personal and private interview with you, and will be grateful if you will kindly indicate when and where it will be convenient for you to hear me.

I know how you are pressed with work of a most important character, and, for that reason, I would hesitate over annoying you with my unhappy condition were it not for the evident vindictiveness of a member of the department. Congressman Robert Adams, Major John M. Carson, or any of my newspaper colleagues will tell you that I am a truthful man. Please see me.

Very truly yours.

Robert M. McWade.

you want news, ask McWade for it.



NO. 177.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, May 10th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports visa of Section 6 certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department of having  
visaed on the 7th, 8th and 10th instants four Section 6 certificates  
which were issued by the Viceroy of Liang Kwong in favor of  
Chinese subjects by names of Hwong Joy, Yu Cho Ching, Lui Wai  
Shung and Kwong King Sing respectively.

Having made a careful investigation into the status  
and security of each of the above applicants; I am convinced of  
the genuineness of their statements to me; the first and fourth  
are merchants and the second and third travellers, and as such  
all are entitled to admission into the United States under the  
provision of the treaty.

1-4/ I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information,  
copies of letters received by this office in favor of the above  
applicants from firms of recognized repute in the city, wherein  
they vouch for the correctness of the applicants' statements to  
me.

The certificates above referred to are numbered  
consecutively from 95 to 98.

I have the honor to be,

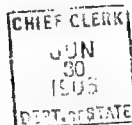
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R. H. Christman*

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

(over).



**Enclosures:**

Soy Cheung to Mr. Lay, dated May 7th, 1906.

Sang Loong " " " " " 11th, "

Man Li " " " " " " "

Kon Yuen & Tin Yuen to Mr. Lay, dated April 25th, 1906..

29  
NO. 178.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, May 18th , 1906.

SUBJECT: Alleged persecution of a Christian in China.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

*Received by mail  
copy to Mr. H. H. Gardner  
Washington  
June 26, 1906*

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction No. 38 of April 9th, 1906, enclosing copy of a letter by Reverend William S. Potter with regard to a former Chinese member of his church, one Lem Chung Que who alleges he is being persecuted in China on account of his religious belief.

Immediately upon receipt of the above despatch, I carefully examined the archives of this office with a view to ascertaining whether or not the case had been previously presented here, and found no evidence of its ever having been brought to our attention. I then addressed a letter to the Rev. Dr. Henry V. Noyes of this City, who is in charge of all the missions of the Presbyterian Church stationed throughout this Province, reciting the details of the case to him and requesting to be informed of anything he might know relative thereto. He now informs me that he has never before heard of the said Lem Chung Que and that in his opinion he never affiliated with the mission's church at Sun Wui City.

Rev. Potter in his letter states that Mr. Lem's "home is at Sun Wui, a small village about fifteen miles from the City of Canton". To my knowledge there is no village round about Canton by that name, though there is a district city of Sun Wui about eighty miles south from here which has a population of over 200,000 inhabitants.

All cases of persecution on account of religious belief are invariably presented to this office by the American missionary in charge of the station whose converts are being persecuted. When the grievance is known to be true and in violation of treaty rights, the matter is presented to the local Authorities for investigation and settlement; when the authorities are dilatory or their action unsatisfactory, the case is then referred to the Minister at Peking for presentation to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

In the case in question, the name of the convert and his address are not given in Chinese characters, so that it is at present impossible for this office to take any definite action. Should the Presbyterian Mission here be enabled later to furnish us the information desired, or could Rev. Potter obtain for us the necessary data, we will then present the case to the proper Chinese Authorities requesting that prompt and effective measures be taken to protect this christian convert from persecution on account of his faith.

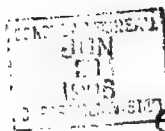
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Vice & Deputy Consul General.



CONSULAR OFFICE  
NOT

No. 179.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, May 19th, 1906

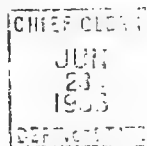
SUBJECT: Marriage Certificate.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*ackd by  
June 25, 1906*



SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 19th instant, of Wong Kun Yin of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to Miss Fong Yee of Heungshan District, Kwang Tung Province, China, by the Reverend G. W. Greene of the American Southern Baptist Convention Mission, Canton.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

Enclosure:

A marriage certificate, dated May 19th, 1906.

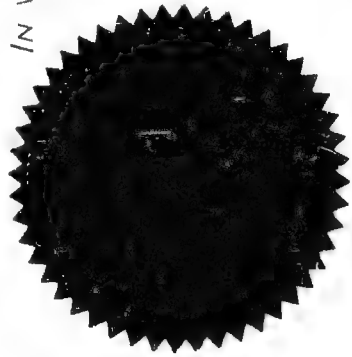
# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,

*Canton, China, May 19, 1906.*

*I, General S. Weingartner, Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States at Canton, China, do hereby certify that, on this 19<sup>th</sup> day of May, A. D. 1906, at the American Consulate General in the city of Canton, China, Wong Kun Yiu, aged 20 years, born in Honolulu, Hawaiian Is., and now residing in Honolulu, Hawaiian Is., and Tong Yee Ning Shan, Kwangtung Prov. China, aged 17 years, born in Ning Shan, Kwangtung Prov. China, and now residing in Ning Shan, Kwangtung Prov. China, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by General G. W. Greise, who is authorized by the laws of the American Baptist Mission to perform such a ceremony.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at *Canton, China*, this 19<sup>th</sup> day of *May*, A. D. 1906, and of the Independence of the United States the 131<sup>st</sup>



*S. Weingartner*

*Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States of America.*

Fee one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.

*W.C.*  
No. 180.

RECEIVED  
MAY 23 1906  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, May 22nd, 1906.

SUBJECT: Marriage.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*ackd by June 25. 1906*  
JUN 25 1906  
U.S. DEPT. OF STATE

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a certificate of marriage in my presence at this Consulate General on the 21st instant, of Tang Tun of Seattle, Washington, to Miss Leung Kum Mui of San Ning, Kwong Tung Province, China, by the Rev. C. A. Nelson of the American Board Mission, Canton.

A similar certificate has been furnished each of the contracting parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R. C. Huntington*

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

Enclosure:

A marriage certificate, dated May 21st, 1906.

# CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Consular Office of the United States of America,  
 Canton, China May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1906.

I, *Herbert S. Newbluman*, Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States  
 at *Canton, China*, do hereby certify that, on this *21<sup>st</sup>* day of *May*,  
*A. D. 1906*, at the American Consulate General in the city of *Canton, China*  
*Sung Sun*, aged *28* years, born in *Seattle, Wash.*  
 and now residing in *Seattle, Wash.*, and *Leung Kuen Mui*,  
 aged *20* years, born in *Sun King, Kwangtung Prov. China*, and now residing in  
*Sun King, Kwangtung Prov. China*, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by  
*Rev. C. A. Nelson*, who is authorized by the laws of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

to perform such a ceremony.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal  
 of my office at *Canton, China*, this *21<sup>st</sup>* day  
 of *May*, *A. D. 1906*, and of the Independence of the  
 United States the *13<sup>th</sup>*

*H. S. Newbluman*  
 Vice and Deputy Consul General of the United States of America.

For one dollar. To be issued in duplicate.



4  
No. 181.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, May 22nd , 1906.

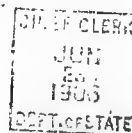
Subject: Section 6 certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Recd by form  
copy to Robert Bacon  
June 26, 1906*



SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's despatch No. 35 of March 26th, 1906, enclosing copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, wherein the statement is made that a number of Section 6 certificates bearing former Consul General McWade's signature and dated from one to two years ago, have been presented recently by Chinese arriving in America. This office is instructed to look into the matter and ascertain if possible how many of these certificates issued by Mr. McWade have not as yet been presented in America, and also endeavor to ascertain the character of the men to whom they have been issued.

Since the receipt of the above despatch on May 1st last, I have made careful inquiries into the subject of these "McWade certificates." The result of my enquiries is not as satisfactory as might be desired owing to the great difficulty encountered in endeavoring to obtain trustworthy information from Chinese on any question relating to their fellow-countrymen. The custom prevailing in China, especially among the clannish Cantonese, forbids strictly one Chinaman from divulging to a third party any information which might prove detrimental to another Chinaman.

On several occasions recently the bearers of "McWade certificates" have called at this office and presented their certificates to me for my inspection and decision as to their validity at the present time. I at once investigated the cases as if they were new ones and found invariably that the holders were

## 2.

not bona fide members of the exempt class; or in the case of Chinese alleging to be merchants in the interior of the Province, where it is impossible to inspect their firms personally, I examined the Chinese firms in Canton City guaranteeing them, and the result of my investigation has always been the same - showing that the firms are not well known and reliable and that attempts are being made to so deceive the Consular Officer that he would be willing to pass favorably the genuineness of the certificates in the hands of Chinese en route to America.

However, these known instances of fraud do not necessarily prove that all of these old certificates are not genuine. An instance in support of this view occurred several days ago. A Chinese student called here and presented a certificate visaed over one year ago by former Consul General Cheshire. He wished to be informed whether his certificate is yet effective and stated that his departure for America was unexpectedly and unavoidably delayed. This young Chinese gentleman is a genuine member of the exempt class and his tardiness in sailing for America would seem to indicate that all the certificates we visa are not immediately presented in America by the holders. However, I am of the opinion these delays in going to America after the certificate is visaed, are of very infrequent occurrence.

Chinese subjects with reputations for truth and veracity superior to the ordinary Chinaman, have called here recently and in reply to enquiries on my part, have informed me that they are of the opinion that possibly thirty certificates visaed by former Consul General McWade are now extant, unused. This statement must of course be accepted with reservation, it being well nigh impossible for any one to give positive information on this subject. My informants however profess to be acquainted with "brokers" who were formerly implicated with Mr. McWade in this illegal business. In fact, it is at present the

- express -

3.

express desire of these "brokers" that these old certificates be returned to the Viceroy so that the money paid for them originally to the Superintendent of Customs may be refunded to the bearers of the certificates. The reason why many of the certificates obtained fraudulently by Chinese en route to America, were never presented, lies in the fact that Mr. McWade's summary dismissal was widely known and commented upon by the Chinese, and the bearers of false certificates were consequently fearful of the rigid scrutiny which would naturally be given their certificates when presented in America.

As reported by Mr. Lay to the Department in his No. 146 of February 26th last, the HongKong Agencies of the steamship companies conducting transportation lines for passengers between HongKong and America, have been advised by us to decline to issue tickets of transportation to Chinese en route to America, who produce "McWade certificates." They are also requested to instruct such Chinese to present themselves to this office when their cases will be investigated and if found genuine, the Viceroy will be requested to issue new certificates to the holders in lieu of the old ones. I am of the opinion this method will be successful in preventing all Chinese holding "McWade certificates" from embarking for America before their cases are investigated by this office. At the same time, this will work these Chinese no injustice, as we will be enabled first to pass on the applicant's right to hold a Section 6 certificate, and, if it be proven conclusively that the bearer is an actual member of the exempt class, he will be allowed to proceed at once, and everything possible will be done by us to facilitate his landing in America.

I shall continue to maintain a discreet surveillance over Chinese holding "McWade certificates" and

- upon -

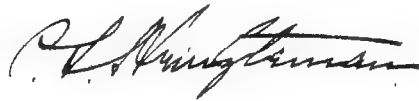
4.

upon ascertaining any further definite and trustworthy information on the subject, I will report the facts fully and promptly to the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. H. Huntington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "C" and a long, sweeping underline.

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

DEPAS 16

<sup>201</sup> Canton, China, May 23rd , 1906 .

D. *acked by  
 giving copy after  
 original submitted  
 to Gov of L. Gov  
 June 27/10*

CHIEF CLERK  
6 JUN  
26  
1906  
DEPT. OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.

SIR: I beg to advise the Department that I visaed on the 15th and 22nd instants three Section 6 certificates, as enumerated below, issued by the Viceroy of Liang Kwang in favor of three Chinese subjects by name, Chan Man Hong, Ho Ho, and Fong Yau, respectively.

I have ascertained by personal investigation that the testimonies given before me by the three above named Chinese gentlemen, which testimonies substantially agree with the contents of the certificates presented by them, are correct recitals of facts. I am satisfied therefore that the holders of these certificates are members of the exempt class, and as such, under the stipulations of the Treaties, entitled to admission into America.

Further, I beg to forward herewith, enclosed, for the Department's information, copies of letters addressed to this office by large and reputable local business firms vouching for the truth of the applicants' statements made to me.

The names of the above cited Chinese gentlemen, together with the numbers on the certificates and the dates of issuance, are as follows:

Chan Man Hong, certificate No. 99, May 11th, 1906.

Ho Ho, " " 100, April 7th, "

Fong Yau, " 101, " 17th, "

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. H. Kinney, Treasurer*

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

(over).

Enclosures:-

Lau Wah Cheung to American Consul General, May 14th,  
1906.

Tin Tai	"	"	"	"	"	19th,
Wo Sang	"	"	"	"	"	"

*pel*

No. 183.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,



Canton, China, May 28th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visa of Section 6 certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*ackd by  
Tang Kwok Kon  
Tang Yu Yum  
Tang Kar Yiu  
N. 6. 1906*  
CHIEF CLERK  
JUN 25 1906  
DEPT. OF STATE

SIR:

I beg to advise the Department that I visaed on the 25th and 26th instants four Section 6 certificates as enumerated below, issued by the Viceroy of Liang Kwong in favor of four Chinese subjects, by name, Fong Hu, Tam Kar Yiu, Tang Yu Yum, and Tang Kwok Kon, respectively.

I have ascertained by personal investigation that the testimonies given before me by the four above named Chinese gentlemen, which testimonies substantially agree with the contents of the certificates presented by them, are correct recitals of facts. I am satisfied therefore that the holders of these certificates are members of the exempt class, and as such, under the stipulations of the treaties, entitled to admission into America.

4/ Further, I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copies of letters addressed to this office by large and reputable local business firms vouching for the truth of the applicants' statements made to me.

The names of the above cited Chinese gentlemen, together with the numbers on the certificates and the dates of their issuance, are as follows:

Fong Hu,	certificate No. 102,	dated April 17th, 1906.
Tam Kar Yiu,	" " 103,	" May 2nd, "
Tang Yu Yum,	" " 104,	" " 21st, "
Tang Kwok Kon	" " 105,	" " " "

(over.)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R. H. Kingston*

Vice & Deputy Consul General.

Enclosures:

Wo Sang to American Consul General, dated May 19th, 1906.

Kwong Tong Hing, to " " " " " "

Sing Hing, " " " " " 22nd, "

" " " " " " " "



*only*  
No. 184.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, May 31st, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visa of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that I visaed on the 28th instant a Section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang in favor of a Chinese subject by name Li Shing.

Mr. Li has duly complied with the rules and regulations governing the applications for certificates to Chinese en route to America and having ascertained the truthfulness of his statements to me, I feel convinced that he is a bona fide merchant and as such, a member of the exempt class, entitled to enter into the United States.

1/ Further, I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copy of a letter addressed to this office by Messrs. Choy Cheung, a large and well known local silk piece goods store in Honam, Canton, wherein assurances are given of the veracity of the above named Chinese gentleman.

Mr. Li sails for America on S. S. "Mongolia" leaving HongKong on the 5th proximo.

The certificate referred to above is numbered 106.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R. S. Kintner*

Vice & Deputy Consul General,

Enclosure: Choy Cheung to American Consul General, dated May 21, 06.

slg  
No. 185.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 7th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visé of Section 6 certificates

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON,

*Recd by Mr. [unclear]  
copy sent to [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear]  
to [unclear] [unclear]  
July 17, 1906*

SIR:

I beg to advise the Department that I viséd on the 2nd and 4th instants three Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwong in favor of three Chinese subjects by name Chan Kwong, Li Shung and Li Fong respectively.

The first and second are merchants while the third is a traveller; they all have duly complied with the rules and regulations guiding the application of certificates for Chinese emigrating to America and after a searching examination, I have concluded that their securities are genuine and that they are members of the exempt class and as such admissible to the United States.

b/ Further, I beg to enclose, herewith, for your information, copies of letters addressed to this office by large and reputable business firms in this city wherein they declare themselves to be well acquainted with the above named Chinese gentlemen and express their willingness to guarantee the bona fides of their statements. The Viceroy informs me through a Deputy that he has made special investigations into the genuineness of the above named two merchants and is satisfied that they are actually merchants.

Mr. Chan Kwong sails for San Francisco on S. S. "Mongolia" and the other two on the S. S. "Empress of China" leaving HongKong on the 5th and 12th instants.

The certificates referred to are numbered consecutively from 107 to 109.

(over).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Vice & Deputy Consul General.

**Enclosures:**

Chuy Kee to the American Consul General, May 1st, 1906.

Fuk Loong " " " " April 20th, 1906.

Shung Sing to the " " " June 1st, "

No. 186.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 11th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the vise of Section 6 certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

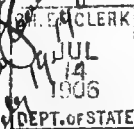
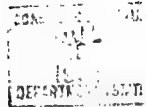
I beg to inform you that on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instants, I vised four Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwong in favor of four Chinese subjects en route to the United States, by name Yu Kwong On, Lam Loong Shing, Leung Yuk Sak and Yeung Chiu respectively.

The first above-mentioned gentleman is a student and the other three are merchants. The Director of Loong Shing Tai, the guarantor of Messrs. Lam and Leung is personally known to Mr. Consul General Lay as having large and well known jewellery stores both in HongKong and Canton. Apart from Mr. Lay's personal acquaintance with him, a careful examination was made by me into the genuineness of the bonds furnished us by him and I feel satisfied that the applicants referred to are members of the exempt class. The same applies to Messrs. Yu and Yeung as well. I have also found them to be gentlemen of the highest Chinese type. In accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty, they are eligible to admission into the United States.

3/ Further, I beg to forward herewith, enclosed, for your information, copies of letters addressed to this office by the guarantors of Messrs. Yu and Yeung vouching for the truthfulness of their statements to us.

The above named Chinese gentlemen will sail for San Francisco on S. S. "China" leaving HongKong on the 12th instant.

over).





*May*  
No. 192.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 11th, 1906

SUBJECT; Reports the visé of Section 6,  
certificate.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that my Vice Consul General viséd on the 5th instant a Section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang in favor of a Chinese subject by name of Fong Chung.

Mr. Fong is engaged in mercantile business in Hoi Ping District and is a man of considerable wealth, in proof of which, I have a letter addressed me by a large and well known store in this city certifying as to both his financial and commercial standing in his native village. A copy of this letter is herewith enclosed for the Department's information.

I have also made a careful investigation of his guarantor, Kwong On Wing, and am convinced that this is a genuine case and that the applicant is eligible to enter the United States.

Mr. Fong will sail for San Francisco on S. S. "China" leaving HongKong on the 12th instant.

The certificate referred to above, is numbered 110.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Henry J. Lay*  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Kwong On Wing to American Consul General, May 30th, 1906.

*only*  
No. 187.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 13th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Confirming telegrams, re transfer  
to Cape Town.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

I have the honor to confirm the following cablegrams  
received and sent while on leave of absence in the North of China;

"Washington, May 8th, 1906.

Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton.

Would you like transfer as the United States  
Consul General Cape Town, salary under new Consular Act six thousand  
dollars.

(Signed) Root."

"Shanghai, May 9th, 1906.

Secstate,  
Washington.

Appreciate offer would accept transfer Cape  
Town, when will appointment probably be made?

(Signed) Lay."

"Washington, May 20th, 1906.

Lay,  
American Consul,  
Canton.

Your nomination Cape Town will go in  
next week.

(Signed) Bacon."

In accepting the appointment at Cape Town, I beg to  
express my appreciation of the offer of the Honorable Secretary of  
State to promote me to the third grade of Consuls General and I  
shall endeavor to discharge my duties at Cape Town to the satis-  
faction of the Department.

I propose to start for my new post about the middle  
of July taking the steamer via Colombo or Australia.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*William H. Root*  
American Consul General.

  
No. 188.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

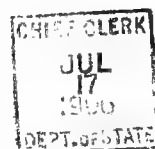
Canton, China, June 13th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Return from leave of absence.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

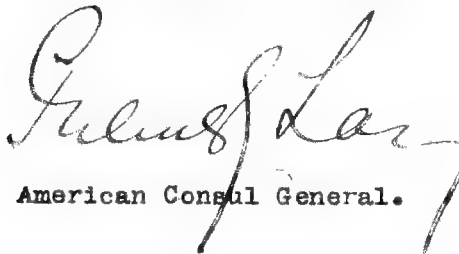
I have the honor to report that I have this day returned to my post at Canton from leave of absence in Japan and China granted by Department's instructions dated April 11th, 1906, having been absent from the 17th April.

I shall remain at Canton about a month before proceeding to Cape Town where I have been recently appointed Consul General, probably via Colombo direct or Australia unless otherwise instructed by the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
American Consul General.



*ms*  
No. 189.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 14th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Visaing Section 6 certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's despatch No. 43 of May 10th, 1906, relative to my omission to report the vise of Section 6 certificates Nos. 9, 11, 12 and 13.

With regard to certificate No. 9, I beg to refer to my despatch No. 33 of May 17th, 1905, to the Department, wherein the Section 6 certificate in question was sent to the Department to be forwarded, subject to the opinion of the Immigration Bureau, to the applicant, Mr. Chan Yu Ching, at Lima, Peru.

As to the certificates Nos. 11, 12 and 13; I have the honor to state, that through an inadvertance on the part of this office, a report of their visé, was not forwarded to the Department, as prescribed by regulations. The extra amount of work thrown on me and my office in re-arranging the records etc., when I took over the charge of this Consulate General, doubtless accounts for this omission. The above named certificate No. 11 was visé by me on May 5th, 1905, in favor of one Li Chip, a Chinese merchant in General Merchandise, residing in Tsong Cheong village, Sun Ning District this Province. He was en route to San Francisco where he intended to join his brother's firm as a partner, said firm dealing in General Merchandise and located at #712, Dupont Street, His share in this firm is \$2000 Gold. He took \$5000.\*\* HongKong Currency with him on his journey to America. His guarantor in this city is Kan Sing, a large oil merchant with a capital of \$5000.\*\*

Section 6 certificates Nos. 12 and 13 were viséd by me on May 5th, 1905, in favor of two Chinese merchants by name of Li Fu and Chan Chow respectively. Mr. Li Fu is a hardware merchant in Mu Cheong, Sun Ning District, this Province. He was en route to San Francisco, California, to join his uncle's business in General Merchandise, situated at Commission Street. He took \$1500 Gold with him to be invested in the said business. He was guaranteed by Li Leong of this City, a dealer in clothing, known to be worth about \$6000.00.

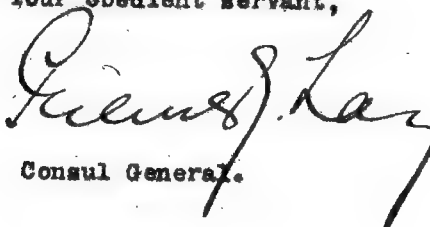
Mr. Chan Chow is a silk merchant, being the partner in the firm of Woo Sang & Company of this City. It was his intention to go to San Francisco to join the firm of Hung Fong Han, No. 713, Dupont Street. He took with him \$2500 to be invested in the said firm. The large firm of Woo Sang, silk merchants, of which he is a partner, are his guarantors in Canton,

I have made a careful personal examination of these applicants and am satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and, as such, entitled to enter the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

No. 190.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 15th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visé of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I  
visaed on the 13th instant, under authority of the Department's  
cablegram to me of April 18th last, twenty eight Section 6  
certificates, issued by His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Liang  
Kwang, in favor of a troupe of twenty <sup>eight</sup> Chinese professional actors,  
who are engaged to give a series of entertainments in Manila, P. I.

The owner and manager of this troupe, Mr. Chas. A.  
Chong, an American citizen, in a letter to me, a copy of which I  
beg to enclose for the Department's information, fully explains  
their cases; he also binds himself to the amount of \$500.00 Mexican  
for each of the above actors, guaranteeing that each of them is  
actually as he represents himself to be.

Further, I have subjected each of the above applicants  
to a careful examination, and have satisfied myself that they are  
bona fide professional actors; I also believe that they will return  
to China at the expiration of their contracts, which contain this  
stipulation.

The following are the names of the actors and the  
number on the respective certificates they bear:

NAME.	NO. OF CERTIFICATE.	NAME.	NO. OF CERTIFICATE.
Leung Yink	117	Leung Lim	130
Ng So	118	Ho Yee	131
Kung Chat	119	Lau Chau Nam	132
Wan Yan	120	Lo Chiu	133
Lai Yick	121	Ng Yin	134

(ver).

NAME.	NO. OF CERTIFICATE.	NAME.	NO. OF CERTIFICATE.
Tam Nam	122	Kam Siu	135
Leung Kwan	123	Lo Shum	136
Chan Chung	124	Leung Him	137
Yuen Kwok	125	Cheung San	138
Chiu Sam	126	Yuen Yau	139
Au Chong	127	Ho Mun	140
Choy Cheung	128	Hu San	141
Wong Kam Sing	129	Mak Hon	143
		Lo Yip	144

It may be of interest to the Department to know that the Viceroy in issuing the certificates in question did not charge the customary price of \$92.<sup>00</sup> HongKong Currency, for each one, but in view of the large number issued, was willing to reduce the price to one half of the original, or \$46.<sup>00</sup> each. This action further indicates to me the commercial spirit in which the Viceroy engages in the issuance of these certificates. As I have previously informed the Department, these certificates are apparently on the market for sale like any commodity and any one paying the price of the same can procure one. The price is not even fixed but is subject to fluctuations according to the means of the applicant. Bearers of Section 6 certificates frequently complain bitterly to me of the unjust additional exactions of money demanded of them by the subordinate officials of the Viceroy in charge of the certificate Bureau in the Viceregal Yamen here; especially when the applicants are known to be men of wealth and desirous of obtaining their certificates without delay, and without annoyance on the part of the Yamen runners.

The action of our Government in admitting Chinese actors into the Philippine Islands has given rise to comments in the English press of HongKong and is affording amusement to the Canton officials as well as Cantonese gentry, literati and merchants who watch with such keen interest every move of the American Government tending to modification of the provisions

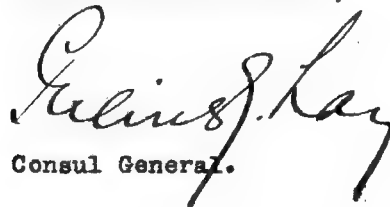
3.

of the present Exclusion Treaty. In the eyes of the Chinese, actors and barbers are the lowest in the scale of their civilization and are ineligible to take the civil examinations open to the other subjects of the Empire. Consequently the Chinese here are surprised at this recent decision of our Government, and ascribe it to our ignorance of Chinese social laws and customs. They express amazement at our willingness to admit Chinese actors and at the same time exclude Chinese managers, cashiers, accountants, clerks, salesmen, buyers, book-keepers, storekeepers, apprentices, agents, physicians, etc.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Mr. Chas. A. Chong to Mr. Lay, dated June 12th, 1906.

Canton, China, June 12th, 1900.

To the Honorable Julius G. Lay,  
American Consul General,  
Canton, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I am an American citizen, residing in Manila, P.I., and the sole owner and manager of a theatrical troupe of professional Chinese actors there. Recently I came to Canton, China in order to select and employ about thirty Chinese of this class for the purpose of giving a series of theatrical entertainments in Manila. I have now succeeded in employing twenty-eight different actors. It is my desire to leave Hongkong for Manila, with my troupe, on the 16th instant and I would thank Your Honor to visae the section 6 certificates that have been issued to the above named actors, as such, by His Excellency Tsen, Viceroy of the Two Kwang.

All these men have been examined by an approved foreign medical practitioner, as to their freedom from infections and contagious disease. Further, I am willing to bind myself to you to the amount of \$500 Hongkong currency for each of the above actors, guaranteeing that each of them is actually as he represents himself to be, - a bona fide professional actor

I am willing also to submit for your information their contracts with me as proof of thier genuineness.

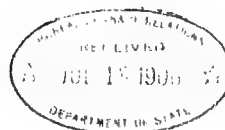
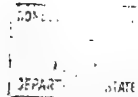
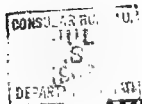
As two of the above named actors desire to have their respective wives and children accompany them to Manila, I beg to make an affidavit before you certifying as to the actual marriage and parental relations personally known by me to exist between these two actors and their families.

I have the honor, etc.,

C.A.Chong.

*B*

No.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 16th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Acknowledgement of Circulars.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*File*

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circulars as follows:

"Department Red Cipher Code," April 9th, 1906.

"Manifests of Cargo for the Philippine Islands"

April 26th, 1906.

"Consular Court Fees, Fines, Expenses and Balances"

April 27th, 1906.

"Commercial and Industrial Information",

April 30th, 1906.

"Ordinance Supplies", May 3rd, 1906.

*of June 16th 1906*

Relative to the Department's Circular on "Commercial and Industrial Information" of April 30th last, wherein Consular officers are directed to specify whether or not they have complied with instructions in sending responses to business inquiries through the Department, I have to say that because of the comparatively few and apparently unimportant business inquiries reaching this office, heretofore we have not replied through the channels of the Department. The vast majority of the inquiries simply requested a list of possible importers of American goods of some particular sort. However in the future, responses to all inquiries of the American business public shall be promptly forwarded to their destination through the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*James H. Ray*



NO. 191.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

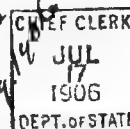
Canton, China, June 16th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visae of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visaed, on the 13th instant, two Section 6 certificates issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, in favor of two Chinese subjects, Messrs. Chu Har and Wong Pan, the former being a traveller, and the latter a merchant.

Mr. Chu Har is a native of Chan village, Sun Ning District and a man of high literary attainments. He has held the appointment of the Superintendent of Education, in the Lam Ko District, this Province, and has property to the value of \$100,000.00 Mexican. He is taking \$6000.00 Mexican with him for the purpose of making a tour through the United States for curiosity and pleasure. The firm of Man Ngar, of Po Poon Street, this city, dealers in leather, have written me a letter regarding this applicant, a copy of which, I beg to enclose.

Mr. Wong Pan, the second applicant, a native of Yuen Hung Village, San Ning District, is a lumber merchant, being a partner in the firm of Kwong Wah Lam in Sun Ning District. It is his intention to go to San Francisco to join the firm of Shiu Cheong Loong, dealers in General Merchandise, located at #37 Waverly Street, San Francisco. He is taking \$3000.00 Gold with him to be invested in said business. His guarantor in Canton is the firm of San Shing Kee, Ching Sui Ho Street, also dealers in General Merchandise. He has written a letter on behalf of the said applicant, a copy of which I beg to enclose for the

Department's information.

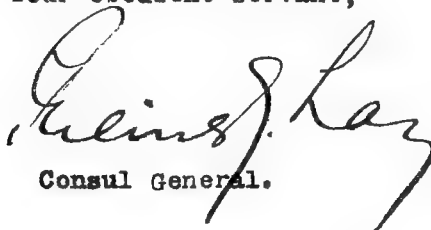
I have made a searching investigation into the bona fides of these applicants and am satisfied that they are members of the exempt class and as such, are entitled to admission into the United States under the provision of the treaty.

The certificates in question are numbered 115 and 116 respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Man Ngar Cheong Kee to the American Consul General,  
dated May 16th, 1906.

San Shing Kee to American Consul General, dated June  
6th, 1906.

per No. 262.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

MAILED FROM  
PERSON COPY



Secretary of State,  
Washington.

From

Canton, June 18, 1906.

Received 9:30 A.M.



Secretary of State.  
JUN 18 1906



Doctors insist Heintzleman's ill health demands transfer  
North China. Can he be transferred Mukden (or) Harbin on the arrival  
of my successor?

LAY

*To Shanghai June 25  
To Canton July 12  
Confer with  
July 27 '06*

ciphered by ~~the~~ Chief Clerk's Office,  
W.W.R.

6/18

Mr. Carr

As I remember it, Heintzleman  
is the Vice Consul.  
Why not transfer him to one  
of the North China ports?

R.B.

## Consular Bureau.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, DEPT. OF STATE.

JUN 19 1906

June 18, 1906.

Dear Mr. Bacon:

I think we should transfer Heintzleman who is one of the student interpreters, from Canton to Mukden or Harbin as soon as those offices are open; meantime as a vice consul and interpreter at Canton will be necessary we might transfer Cloud who is now at Hangchow to Canton. Gracey knows Chinese and will be able to get along at Tsingtau without an interpreter.

MA G.  
—

Office of  
The Assistant Secretary.



June 19

1906

Dear Mr. Carr:

Yes, I think Heintzleman should be transferred at once. He can hardly get there before the offices open. I had an impression that Cloud had been ordered somewhere on some special duty?

R. B.

*To Shanghai June 25th  
Cloud after V. & D. of Canton*

*Q*  
*one*

NO. 193.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 19th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visé of a Section 6  
certificate.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I  
viséed on the 16th instant, a Section 6 certificate, issued by H. E.  
Tsen, Superintendent of the Board of Customs, in favor of a  
Chinese subject by name of Lau Sik.

Mr. Lau has duly complied with the rules and  
regulations guiding the application of certificates for Chinese  
emigrating to America and after making a searching investigation,  
I believe that his security is genuine and that he is a bona fide  
member of the exempt class and as such, admissible to the United  
States.

I have a letter addressed to me, by a large business  
firm in this city, giving information as to the amount of his  
wealth and as to his commercial standing in his native village.  
1/ A copy of this letter is herewith enclosed for the Department's  
information.

The certificate in question is numbered 145.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Man Cheong Loong*  
Consul General.

Enclosure:

Man Cheong Loong, to the American Consul General, June 7th, 1906.

*Handwritten signature*  
No. 194.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

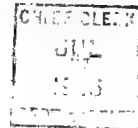
Canton, China, June 19th, 1906. *Telegram to*

SUBJECT: Proposed transfer of Mr. Heintzleman  
on account of ill health.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



SIR:

I have the honor to confirm the following cablegram:

"Canton, June 18th, 1906.

Secstate,  
Washington.

Doctors insist Heintzleman's ill health  
demands transfer North China. Can he be transferred Mukden (or)  
Harbin on the arrival of my successor.

(signed) Lay."

Mr. Heintzleman, one of the Student Interpreters to  
China, was attached to this Consulate General in October, 1904,  
and since that time has continuously and conscientiously performed  
his duties as Vice and Deputy Consul General here. I beg to refer  
to my despatch of September 30th last relative to my high  
appreciation of the efficiency of his services in this office.  
Reference was also made to this subject at various other times in  
my despatches to the Department.

During the two years Mr. Heintzleman resided in Peking  
prior to his transfer here he reports his health as having been  
excellent. Now, after having spent over twenty months in this  
oppressively hot and unhealthy climate, closely confined to his  
work, his constitution is so enervated that the medical practitioners  
here, men of recognized ability in their profession who have been  
treating him, say that his constitution is unable to withstand any  
longer the ravages of the oppressive heat of Canton. They strongly  
advise that he must reside in a cooler, dryer climate - one for  
which he is constitutionally adapted.

With the next mail I will forward the Department



a letter by Dr. Paul J. Todd, an American Physician and Surgeon in charge of the Canton Hospital, describing in detail and with exactness the state of Mr. Heintzleman's health.

I take it that Mr. Heintzleman will be in charge of this office after my departure for Cape Town and up to the arrival of my successor, therefore I made mention in the above cablegram to the effect that he should be transferred only after the arrival of my successor, and thus cause no interruption in the conduct of the business of this office.

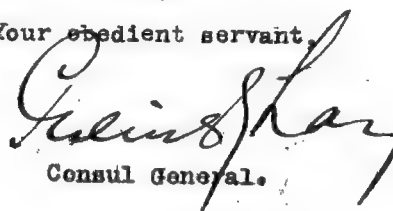
In conversation with Minister Rockhill in Peking some time ago, I referred to the subject of Mr. Heintzleman's health, and he informed me that he realized fully how unhealthy Canton's climate is; and also that if Mr. Heintzleman is unsuited for the climate, he should be transferred to North China at once. Mr. Rockhill also informed me that he was not empowered to transfer Student Interpreters but suggest<sup>ed</sup> that I should write the Department direct on the subject. Mr. Rockhill was of the opinion that Mr. Heintzleman should be sent to Mukden, Harbin, or Tsingtao in charge until the arrival of the principal Consular officer and then remain as Vice Consul; and I too, am firmly convinced that such a transfer would be in the best interest of the service. In any event Mr. Heintzleman's health will not stand this climate.

I trust the Department will see fit to authorize at once his transfer along the lines recommended by me in view of the conditions described above.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

  
Consul General.

*ms*



*B.M. 14823*

No. 195.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 19th, 1906

SUBJECT: Canton Trade Report for 1905.

*File*

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In conformity with the instructions contained in the Department's Circular of August 31st last, entitled "Annual Report on Commerce and Industries," I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for transmission to the Bureau of Trade Relations of the State Department a report as above indicated for the year ended December 31st, 1905.

A duplicate of this report, as required by Regulations, will be forwarded the Department in the next home going mail.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Henrichs*  
Consul General.

*Duplicate of Report (No. 197)  
to Com & Labor and  
ACKNOWLEDGED  
AUG 30 1906  
BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS*

Enclosure:

Canton Trade Report.

Trade Report of the Canton Consular District for  
the year ended December 31st, 1905.

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During the year under review, the stringency in the money market of HongKong, (caused by the heavy losses entailed by wealthy Chinese merchants through risks in attempting to run blockades during the Russo-Japanese war,) continued unabated and owing to the intimate business relations existing between HongKong and Canton, the latter place has acutely felt the effects of the trade depression in the former city. Unfortunately there are no indications at present of a very great improvement in general business, though the unsatisfactory financial situation has mainly affected native trade here. According to the returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs for 1905, foreign imports into Canton show a slight increase while there is a pronounced decrease in foreign exports. Apart from the depressed financial conditions in HongKong one of the leading causes bringing about Canton's unsatisfactory trade is the increased taxation of the people demanded by the Provincial Government's constant appeal for funds. The tottering banks and mercantile firms that withstood the severe strains of the monetary crises earlier in the year failed in rapid succession during the period of the last Chinese new year.

The Provincial coffers are empty and the high authorities are at a loss to devise new means to procure more money. Loan after loan has been raised but this policy of floating a larger loan to redeem a smaller one cannot continue forever and is doomed to disaster sooner or later. The provincial credit is not unlimited, nor can the various native monopolists be expected to submit to further official exactions; any further appeal to the public is doomed to failure. The last attempt to float a loan of Tls. 10,000,000 was a total fiasco in spite of the "guarantees" offered. With the bare exception of the gambling

## 2.

monopoly, all the other monopolies under the immediate supervision of the Provincial Authorities are hypothecated to various foreign creditors.

His Excellency the Viceroy, T'sen Ch'uen-hsuan having restored order in his native province of Kwang Hsi, the seat of a longstanding and troublesome rebellion, returned to Canton on the 2nd of March and on the 13th of that month took over the seals as Superintendent of Customs from H. E. the Governor who had acted in that capacity since the abolition of the post of Hoppe. It is the Viceroy acting in this capacity who issues the certificates to Chinese en route to America.

The policy of retrenchment and of simplifying the provincial administration, which resulted in the abolition of the post of Hoppe in 1904, was further manifested in the amalgamation of the post of Governor with that of the Viceroy. On the 4th of August 1905, H. E. Chang Jên Chun handed over the seals as Governor, and shortly afterwards left for his new post as Governor of the Province of Shansi. H. E. T'sen Ch'uen-hsuan now combines the posts of Viceroy of the two Kuang, Governor of Kwangtung, and Superintendent of Customs for the Kwangtung Ports. It is greatly to be regretted that H. E. became seriously ill shortly after his return from Kwang Hsi and has not yet fully recovered. However he has sufficiently recuperated to enable him at times to receive the various foreign Consuls, when the nature of the business to be conducted is such that it can be expedited by personal interview. His illness has naturally interfered with his plans for the development of the resources of this province, and the improvement of its administration. The efforts of the Authorities to suppress river brigandage appear to have met with some success in the neighborhood of Canton, and it is claimed that most of the ringleaders have been captured and executed and the gangs broken up. However, ten cases of steam launches having been "held up" by pirates occurred during the year; the amount of

3.

booty carried off by them being valued at over 6,000 taels. In most of these cases the crimes were committed by men who had boarded the launches as passengers, and two of the cases occurred within a few miles of Canton. In only one case was a successful resistance offered, and on this occasion one of the pirates was killed and another captured.

On the evening of the 29th of October last a gang of 300 brigands raided the village of Kim Ting and secured booty to the value of some \$40,000, principally from a pawn shop. The village is situated close to Whampoa, where a number of Chinese Gunboats were lying, and from where the uproar was distinctly heard, but no attempt at assistance was apparently made, until after the brigands had escaped. Also the Standard Oil Company's tug-boat "Comet" having in tow a cargo boat laden with kerosene oil en route from Canton to Kong Moon, a treaty port some sixty miles south of Canton, was recently attacked by a gang of pirates. Both these vessels are American owned and fly the American flag. The attack occurred on the evening of March 22nd after the vessels had completed about 18 miles of their journey. The pirates, forty in number and well armed with rifles, boldly surrounded the said tug and cargo boat in small fishing boats, ordered them to be brought to a halt, boarded them, and then proceeded to rob the crew of their personal belongings, and looted the vessel of everything available, including four Winchester rifles and one thousand rounds of ammunition. Considerable damage was also done the vessels. All the pirates with their booty made good their escape. The affair was promptly reported to the Viceroy who assures us he is taking steps to arrest the pirates and recover the stolen property. These outrages committed upon legitimate foreign commerce are a serious menace to trade, and call forth severest censure of the local authorities in the performance of their duties, as provided by Treaty, in the matter of protecting foreign trade.

## 4.

The boycott of American goods as a protest against the alleged unjust treatment of Chinese in the United States, was started here in July last and though the movement was denounced from the Throne and forbidden by Imperial Edict and Viceregal proclamations, it has taken firm hold of this province, and nowhere have the effects been more pronounced than in and round Canton. Other local questions of vast importance are for the time being engaging fully the attention of the gentry and merchants, so that for the present at least the agitation is in a quiescent state. The San Francisco calamity too has had a salutary effect in cutting off for a while, and possibly forever, the regular remittances (some of which were large) of money that were formerly sent here by the San Francisco Chinese in support of the boycott movement. Also the Chinese dealers in American goods here have lost heavily as a result of the agitation and do not hesitate to say that they are weary of it. However I am of the opinion that the end is not yet in sight and feel assured that the Cantonese, who contribute 95% of the Chinese en route to America, will never be friendly disposed toward us, and be willing purchasers of our goods, as long as the exclusion laws, framed and executed as they are at present, remain in force. Any broad and general <sup>de</sup> inductions as to the figures of imports and exports have nothing to do with the question of national feeling. The import tables in the Custom's returns do not indicate any serious decline of American products, and are therefore somewhat misleading; for it must be understood that though shipments to Canton of American goods do not fall far behind the quantities of previous years, unusually large stocks, especially of kerosine oil - are on hand. The effect of the boycott will probably be far more evident in the returns for the current year. The staple American imports into South China are kerosene and flour and, to a minor degree, cotton goods. Since (the establishment of the boycott and its actual commencement here about July 1st, 1905) the local Agency of the

5.

Standard Oil Company reports that their importation of oil were reduced over 50%, or about 125,000 cases for Canton alone. The total importation of kerosene for all South China suffered a loss conservatively estimated at 500,000 cases, valued at \$350,000 Gold. (This Company is by far the most serious individual sufferer as a result of the boycott, the local organization's efforts being especially directed against that Company.)

The American flour interests have never been as serious losers as reports current on the Pacific Coast of America would indicate. This fact is proven by statistics as furnished by the American flour concerns here.

The importation of flour into HongKong for redistribution to Canton, Wuchow and other West River Ports for the last six months of the year 1904 was about 750,000 barrels, while the importation for the corresponding period of the year 1905, ~~during which time the boycott was at its height,~~ aggregates 550,000 <sup>barrels</sup>, thus showing a decrease of about 200,000 barrels, valued at approximately \$800,000 Gold.

Cotton cloths have almost held their own, 240,000 yards being imported from July to December inclusive, during 1904; while 180,000 yards were imported for the corresponding period 1905.

These figures show a total loss by reason of the ~~boycott~~, for South China, of over one and one quarter million dollars gold. In comparing this amount with our total import trade with China, about \$63,000,000 gold for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1905, it would seem that the losses do not assume the high percentages their first appearances would indicate.

On the 4th of September, the Honorable Wm. H. Taft, the Secretary of War, visited Canton. He was accompanied by Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President of the United States and a large party of Senators and Representatives.

## 6.

The Viceroy, who was seriously ill at the time, was unable to personally receive the distinguished party, but full honors were tendered by the other high officials of the Province.

The revenue of this port for the year 1905 as collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs exceeded \$2,220,000 Gold, which amount is some \$36,000 Gold ahead of the figures for 1904. The increase was due to imports and opium; export and coast trade duties having declined. The net value of foreign imports was \$19,000,000 Gold, being an advance of more than \$180,000 Gold over the 1904 figures; and this in spite of the unusually high rate of exchange ruling for a considerable part of the year, which of course reduced the silver value of all imports. The general improvement was therefore actually greater than the small increase in value indicates. The total value of piece goods and metals compared favorable with 1904; but sundries fell off. In cotton goods the most noticeable increases are in Lastings, plain; Flannel, striped; Velvets and Japanese Towels. In Grey Shirtings there was a shortage of nearly 50,000 pieces only partly compensated by increased importations of White Shirtings and Hankow Mill Grey Shirtings. In "T" cloths, 36 inches, goods have been proportionally dearer than 32 inches throughout the year, so we notice a great shrinkage in the wider cloth, though the combined importation is only slightly behind last year. Mixtures have advanced some 50% in value; whilst amongst woollen, lastings and Spanish stripes show the greatest advances. Canton being within the tropics there is a very small demand for woollens. The demand for Silk Damasks (Mixtures Brocaded) is steadily increasing. There was a very large importation of copper Ingots for the Mint, which was over-stocked, and considerable quantities were re-exported towards the end of the year. Foreign Raw Cotton recovered considerably at the expense of the native article.



7.

In food stuff, there was a marked increase in Salt Fish, and a heavy decline in Rice; Flour maintained its position in spite of the boycott as shown by figures given above. The increasing popularity of certain articles of foreign clothing is shown under the headings of Caps and Hats, Singlets, etc., and shoes and Boots. Foreign style peaked caps and uniforms, through the influence of the Japanese, are now largely worn, especially by the military and students; and, in addition to those imported, considerable numbers are manufactured locally. Rubber shoes are also much worn. The Chinese rain boot has been to a considerable extent displaced by similarly shaped boots of Rubber; and low shoes are also often seen, being apparently very well adapted to the stone paved streets of Canton. These rubber goods are almost exclusively supplied by Germany. The foreignising of the army has created a demand for Khaki drill. Condensed Milk almost<sup>all</sup> of which is of American origin, gains in popularity; and a taste for Margarine appears to be growing. The feature of the oil statistics, covering, however, the whole year is the increase of nearly a million gallons in American oil; but as stated elsewhere, the Boycott has interfered with free sales and very large stocks are on hand. The over supply of paper - especially printing paper - accounts for the large decrease in importation this year. The trade, however, shows signs of improving, notwithstanding the fact that heavy machinery from Germany to be used in the manufacture of paper, has recently arrived in this port. Extensive factories will be established by Chinese merchants and capitalists in Fatshan, a large and enterprising city situated about 12 miles south west of Canton on the line of the Canton-Sam Shui Railway. Railway materials represent but a small value this year in consequence of the difficulties that have arisen over the Hankow line, which are alluded to elsewhere. The value of machinery was about the same as last year, or \$95,000 Gold.

8.

Under this heading considerable developments may be looked for in future years. It must be noted, however that heavy machinery to the value of over \$150,000 Gold was imported during the last year by native junks from HongKong and therefore dealt with by the native Customs. From the piece goods dealers point of view, the year has been far from satisfactory, though sundries have come out fairly well. Keen competition has, however, cut commissions very fine, and profits are no longer what they were.

There was a decrease of over one million five hundred thousand dollars gold in the value of the foreign export trade of this port, principally on goods intended for European and American markets. An advance may be noticed under the heading of Bristles, Chinaware, Firecrackers, and Brown Sugar, the last named item having recovered after two bad years. Cassia decreased slightly. Palm Leaf fans, the quality of which has deteriorated to such an extent that orders from abroad have dwindled enormously, show a decrease of over 9 1/2 million pieces. It rests with the producers to recover the trade by bringing the quality of fans at least to the old standard. Matting shows a decrease of some 14,000 rolls. This is attributed to the poor quality of the 1903 and 1904 shipments which led to considerable stocks on foreign markets being carried over to 1905. There was a considerable improvement in quality in last year's cargo but the straw growers are reported to have neglected their fields during the year, which has resulted in a short supply of straw and a consequent rise in prices, which is likely to seriously affect this year's business. The Raw Silk trade has not been satisfactory.

Total Export for each of the two years of 1904 and 1905 compares as follows:-

To Europe, 32168½ this year against 33301½ last year,

" U. S., 8769½ " " " 11113½ " "

(each bale weighs 106 2/3 lbs.), thus only showing a decrease

9.

of about 7.1/2% on 1904. This is attributed to a cessation in business with the U. S. during the months of September and October when that market withdrew from buying raw silk, stocks of manufactured goods having accumulated. This temporary lull had the effect of causing a depression in the trade, and stocks especially in Japan became heavy. It looked as if the Chinese were once more in for a bad time and with a scarcity of money prices began to weaken. During this period consumption, however, in Europe continued good and it only required the U. S. to recommence buying to put backbone again into the position. Happily the change came after the turn of November and business became brisk and continued so up to the end of the year, values both here and at home steadily improving. The Chinese recovered themselves and succeeded in meeting their financial arrangements at China New Year without any difficulty. Business on the whole has not been unremunerative, but profits have only been small and not sufficient to enable the Chinese to recoup themselves for the previous two disastrous years. Prospects, however, remain promising and with a continued active demand both from Europe and America, the season 1905/1906 should end satisfactorily. The stock carried over from 1904 was some 12,000 bales. An abnormally wet spring practically ruined the first two crops, which yielded respectively 2000 to 9000 bales. Prices ruled high until May 1st, when an unusually acute settlement forced holders to clear at reduced rates for ready money. The market recovered somewhat towards midsummer, and a third crop of 7000 bales of medium quality led to a revival of business; which however, received another set back owing to a short fourth crop of only some 4000 bales. The declaration of peace between Russia and Japan led to a more speculative tone in the market, but this was somewhat discounted by the steady rise in exchange. The fifth crop yielded 10,000 and the sixth 8000 bales, but, owing to the high exchange, business during the

## 10.

autumn was dull.

It is reported that, generally speaking the year 1905 has been an unfortunate one for producers, who paid too much for cocoons, and were, owing principally to the high exchange, unable to obtain the dollar prices which would give them a profit on their Raw Silk. Exchange conditions upset not only the calculations of producers but of European and American buyers, who have to complain of losses during the latter half of the year. Some 14,000 bales were carried forward into 1906. The total yield of cocoons for 1905 is estimated at about 5% less than the last season which is rather below the average. There is no change to report as to quality of produce, the natives persisting in continuing their antiquated methods. Many Filatures have ceased to exist there being no inducement to invest capital in same, the Chinese finding it more profitable to put their money into other investments. With "Gantons" in favor, as they undoubtedly are, the opposite should be the case but the Chinese use no discretion when buying cocoons and generally pay far too dear so that when the silk is reeled the cost is too high in proportion to "Japans" and "Italians" and in order to compete lower prices have to be accepted which in many cases show losses to the Filatures. Advice from foreigners is utterly ignored in this as in other respects and it is only hard experience and heavy losses which will teach the Chinese to use more discretion; when this is done production is sure to increase and business become more remunerative. The continued unsatisfactory monetary arrangements in China are also an impediment to the silk trade as well as to all other branches of trade, and will probably remain so until the dollar is placed on a fixed basis.

The total export in 1905 of waste silk, exclusive of pierced cocoons, shows an increase on the previous year as follows:

To Europe, 28530 Pcls: against 25078 Pcls: in 1904.

11.

To America, 2934 Pcls: against 2255 Pcls: in 1904.

Each picul weighs 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.

Thus the export of waste silk shows an increase of some 5000 piculs over last year, and yet the trade was generally unsatisfactory. Native dealers lost money, chiefly owing to speculation; whilst keen competition amongst exporters left them but little profit. The season opened dull with steam waste at \$102 per picul; but some heavy contracts for forward delivery just before the Chinese new year made the market firmer, and during February to April prices ruled from \$106 - 109. In May prices began to decline in anticipation of large 2nd and 3rd crops, and the lowest point of the year was touched in June when sales were made at \$96.00. In July speculation on the part of producers forced prices up to \$108 and increased demands in September still further until \$120 was reached, after which rates gradually declined again to \$102. The most satisfactory feature of the trade was the fact that complaints and claims on account of inferior quality of shipments were few, showing that dealers had taken greater care than usual to keep shipments up to the standard. Tea calls for remark only by reason of the former importance of the trade. The once flourishing tea trade between Canton and America and Canton and London may now be said to be practically extinct. During the year not one lb was sent to America and shipments to other countries only amounted to some 600,000 lbs, which is about one tenth of the export figures for 1895, and these again only half of the export of 10 years earlier. The figures speak for themselves.

Season 1885 Export to London 11,700,000lbs.

"	1895	"	"	"	5,500,000 "
"	1905	"	"	"	600,000 "

I am informed that the main cause of this marked decline is the steadily increasing demand for the leaf made in the form of Pouchong for native consumption i.e. green tea. In this form

12.

growers can obtain far more remunerative prices for their holdings than they can for the Leaf prepared to meet the London market. An interesting item among export to HongKong is native made cigarettes, the manufacture of which received an impetus owing to the refusal of Boycotters to purchase American cigarettes. Even cigars are now made locally, and are preferred in certain circles to Manila products.

An indication of the effect of the Boycott may be found in the fact that only 614,350 gallons of American oil went inland under transit passes as against 2,784,850 gallons of Sumatra oil, and this in spite of a large increase in the importation of American oil. Infringements on the trade marks of the various brands of Standard Oil Company's kerosene where the inferior Sumatra product is put by native dealers into Standard Oil tins and then sold in the open market or forwarded into the interior of the Province as American oil, is causing serious losses to the trade of the Standard Oil Company. The natives on buying what they suppose to be American oil and finding it of inferior quality, are naturally prejudiced thereby against further use of it. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Provincial authorities and the offenders will now be punished and the illegal practice discontinued.

The total tonnage of the shipping employed in Canton during the year was some 160,000 tons less than last year, though numerically there was only a shortage of 4 vessels. The craft classed as sailing vessels are mainly lorchas, lighters, etc., for the most part bringing up oil from HongKong. Only two sea going vessels visited the port, these being two large British ships with cargoes of American oil, which they discharged at Whampoa. These two ships, the "Lawhill" and "Eclipse", are probably the largest that have ever visited Whampoa, the draft of the "Lawhill" on arrival having been over 23 feet.

13.

Arrivals of treasure were nearly one and a half million taels more than last year, whilst shipments show an enormous increase of over Tls. 7,000,000. There is an adverse balance against Canton of nearly twelve millions gold dollars which is nearly twice as much as the balance of trade calls for. The difference is no doubt partly accounted for by Government remittances to Peking and to Shanghai for indemnity payments. The coins struck by the Canton Mint during the year were, Dollars 6,000; Half Dollars 555; 20 cent pieces 71,010,000; 5 cent pieces 24,000; Copper cents 404,058,000. Copper coins to the value of nearly two and a half million taels were sent to Tientsin and Shanghai. The export of these coins, has, however, recently been prohibited; likewise the importation of Copper coins minted in other provinces. During the year the copper cash exchange for Dollars varied between 875 and 980 cash, the average being 900 for the twelve months. In copper cents the average exchange for a dollar was 91.6; Lowest 88; Highest 101. The Standard coin of Canton is now the 20 cent piece, even fairly large payments being made in this coin or in Government Bank notes. These latter, of the values of \$1, \$5, and \$10 are only exchangeable for subsidiary coins, and there is a considerable discount on them in relation to HongKong Bank notes; amounting sometimes to as much as 5 1/2%. The issue of these Government notes is a convenience to Native Bankers, who now avoid the difficulties they formerly had with the Mint when purchasing coins, as the notes are readily accepted against the small coins required. The existence of the debased currency, however, is bad for general business. Silver dollars are exceedingly difficult to obtain; and sycee is also scarce.

In consequence of the popular agitation against the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railroad by a foreign syndicate, the Chinese Government cancelled the concession granted in 1898 to the American-China Development Company, paying as compensation the sum of gold \$6,750,000; which

## 14.

included the purchase price of the works already completed namely the line to Samshui. In October a Railway Board of Chinese officials was appointed, under whose direction the Samshui Branch is now being operated. The whole of the American railway staff has left, with the exception of the traffic Superintendent, who is now practically the only experienced railway man on the line. The future of the main line is still somewhat uncertain; the present strained relations between the officials and the merchants in regard to railway questions being calculated to still further retard the resumption of construction work on the main line. Over 30,000,000 Mexican have been subscribed or promised by Cantonese both at home and abroad, on condition that the line shall be a commercial and not an official one; <sup>25</sup> 3,000,000 Mexican of this amount is already paid up, there is talk of commencing construction immediately, but neither the necessary staff nor materials appear to have been prepared. Moreover, as the line will traverse three provinces, in each of which different counsels prevail, it seems likely that negotiations for a common policy will be somewhat protracted, and it is unlikely that any serious work will be undertaken for some time. However several days ago the Vice President of this newly organized railway Company and also the Managing Director of the Ch'ao Chow and Swatow Railway Company, Limited, Mr. Wong King Tong called at this Consulate General to obtain the names and addresses of the leading manufacturers of railway equipment and supplies in America with a view to telegraphing for quotations of best rates and entering into correspondence with the said firms relative to large orders for materials to be placed from time to time in the future. Mr. Wong informs me it is the intention of the railway Company over which he is the actual head to purchase most of the material used in the construction of the road, as well as the rolling stock, from



15.

America. Some of the steel rails will be obtained from the Han Yang iron works, but this plant cannot possibly turn out as good a quality at as satisfactory a cost price as can be obtained from America. And again the Han Yang works could not nearly supply the demand, even if the conditions enumerated above were not lacking.

Any communications addressed to Mr. Wong in care of this office by American manufactures of railway supplies will reach him safely.

Mr. Wong further informs me it is the intention of the railway company to employ four civil engineers - one American, Eng., Belgian and Japanese each, the American to be engineer-in-chief.

The railway line to Samshui has proved very popular and remunerative. As yet but little freight has been handled, but the passenger traffic is very large as will be seen from the following statistics kindly supplied by the Superintendent.

Daily average in and out of Samshui	970
" " " " " all stations	7280
Total number of passengers, 1905	26577489
Greatest number carried in one day	14750

During the year a railway mail service was inaugurated - a special mail compartment being reserved for the Imperial Post Office on five trains daily. The service is much appreciated, and has proved a success. There are now twelve trains a day to Fatshan and five to Samshui. A Chinese owned line to Whampoa is projected, and the question of the Canton Kowloon Railway has been under discussion. The Chao Chow & Swatow line commenced in September, 1904, is 32 miles in length and will cost \$3,000,000 Mexican. It is hoped to have this road completed in about six months. The contractors are Japanese, who supply all material, the rails and engines coming from America, and coaches from Formosa.

The work in connection with the Bund along the North Bank of the Front Reach has progressed in a very unsatisfactory

16.

manner. There has been no expert supervision, with the result <sup>native</sup> that the contractor has built the wall according to his own ideas. Three hundred feet of wall have already collapsed, and some 1500 feet more show signs of following at an early date. Therefore, an undertaking which should have been a great public benefit, providing improved means of communication along the busy river front, besides affording increased facilities for landing and shipping passengers and cargo for the numerous up country boats now seems likely to prove a very serious injury to the Harbor. The work of improving the channels through the Barriers in the Canton River, commenced in October 1904, was completed by September 1905. The improvements effected have been as follows: The Bridge Barrier has been entirely removed, the North channel through the Iron Barrier has been widened from 150 to 570 feet; the South channel through the Cambridge Barrier from 300 to 440 feet; and the Taishek Barrier from 100 to 400 feet. Further, the channels through the Iron Bridge, and Cambridge Barriers have been dredged to a depth of 16 feet at low water of spring tides, the Whampoa Barrier channel to 9 feet, whilst at Taishek the channel has a depth of 12 feet on the north side, gradually decreasing to 10 feet on the south side. A lighthouse is now being built on the Chain Rock, in the Bogue. Considerable progress has been made with the bunding and reclamation works on the Fatí shore (Back Reach). The Standard Oil Company's installation is now in working order. It consists of 5 tanks of something over 3 million gallons capacity; godowns capable of storing some three quarter million cases; can making plant, etc. The value of property invested by the Standard Oil Company in Canton alone aggregates over one ~~million~~ and a quarter million gold dollars. The Hamberg-Amerika Line's reclamation is well advanced. Before long there will be a number of steamer wharves in the Back Reach. Plans are being perfected for the building of large cement works in Canton by the Provincial Authorities, the cement to be used in

17.

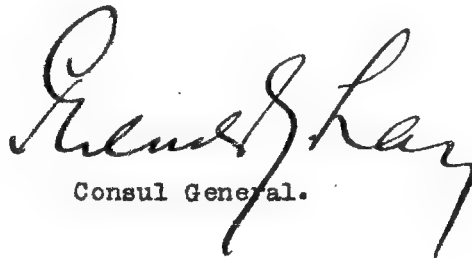
the construction of various public works now being projected. The preliminary surveys for the new water system in Canton are completed and all plans submitted to the Chinese Board in charge of this branch of the public service. The English engineers engaged in this work for the past six months have been recently discharged. No further definite action is being taken for the present in the matter, (it is thought, owing to) <sup>14</sup> (lack of funds.) Among useful reforms which have been recently introduced into Canton, one of the most efficient is the new police system. The tendency acquired by land lords to live in a quasi-foreign style, to build semi-foreign houses and adopt foreign fabrics for their clothing is fast transforming the general aspect of this remarkable city. The furtherance of educational matters and an attempt at sanitation are also marked features among recent innovations.

The health of the port is good, generally speaking; there were no epidemics, and though a few cases of plague occurred, the ravages of this disease have been steadily decreasing during the past few years. The new surface drainage scheme in the British portion of the Shameen no doubt accounts for the very small amount of sickness among the foreign residents on the Island.

As this report is mailed the newspapers publish telegrams from Peking reporting that the agreement between the Chinese and British Governments has been signed providing for the immediate construction of the Kowloon (HongKong) Canton Railway. The completion of this road is intended by the HongKong Government, which loaned \$10,000,000 Gold to China to re- purchase the American Canton-Hankow concession, to tap the rich country, lying within the provinces of Kwang Tung, Hunan, and Hupeh, through which the valuable railway which we foolishly relinquished, will eventually run. The object of the HongKong Government of course is to secure the transshipment and handling

18.

of goods destined for foreign countries from the interior, between Hankow and Canton and to prevent as far as possible Wampoa becoming the southern terminus of the Canton-Hankow line. Whether this be the main purpose or not in constructing this short line between Kowloon and Canton the railway, like all other railways in China will pay handsome profits from passenger traffic alone. It is doubtful however whether Canton or HongKong will benefit as much as is generally predicted by the Canton-Hankow railway when it is built. I am of the opinion that with the increased wharfage facilities at Hankow, the greater part of the freight carried by this road will go to Hankow instead of to HongKong, but nevertheless it is a valuable concession for the passenger traffic and coal it will handle.



Consul General.

American Consulate General,

Canton, China, June 19th, 1906.

No. 196.

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTED  
AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 21st , 1906 .

SUBJECT: Reports the death of an American citizen,  
Charles G. A. Lindberg.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to report the death of an American citizen, Mr. Charles G. A. Lindberg, who died of chronic Bright's disease at the Municipal Police Station, Shameen, Canton, on the 9th instant.

The deceased was in the employ of the British Municipal Council here as Superintendent of Police for the past thirty years. He is survived by an only son, Alfred John Lindberg, who is at present serving as an Engineer on the U. S. Collier "Nanshan" now at Chefoo. The deceased left a will which provides that his son shall be executor of the estate. The son has been advised by telegraph of his father's demise and upon arrival here, letters of administration will be granted him. In the meantime the estate will be in my charge as provided by Consul Regulations.

The estate is valued at over \$35,000 Mexican consisting chiefly in investments in shares of various HongKong enterprises

I beg to enclose, herewith, form No. 192, reporting the death in question.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Enclosure:

A Death Report.

(Form No. 192)

CONSULAR BUREAU  
NOTES

REPORT OF THE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Consular Service, U. S. A.,

Canton, China, June 20 1906.

Name: Charles G. A. Lindberg

Native or naturalized: Naturalized 1850.

Date of death: 9 June 1906

Place of death: Municipal Police Station, Shamun, Canton, China

Cause of death: Chronic Bright's disease and heart failure

Disposition of remains: Interred in British Cemetery, Canton, China

Local law as to disinterring remains in case it is desired to bring them home:

No.

Disposition of effects: All property left to his only son Alfred John Lindberg, U. S. Navy.

Address of family: Canton, China

Family notified: Yes.

Accompanied by relatives: No.

This information, inventory, accounts, etc., recorded in Miscellaneous Record

Vol II  
Book, pages 361.

Remarks: Deceased was for many years Superintendent of Police in the British Concession, Shamun. He leaves an estate valued at over \$35,000.00 Mex., which is bequeathed to his only son. He died leaving a will which will be probated on the arrival of the son in Canton.

[SEAL]

Henry J. Lay  
General  
Consul of the United States.

## Consular Bureau.

### MEMORANDUM.

August 6, 1906.

Dear Mr. Scott:

The Consul General at Canton reports the death of Charles G. A. Lindberg, an American citizen resident in Canton. The deceased left an estate valued at over \$85,000, Mexican, which he bequeathed to his son, Alfred John Lindberg. The present intention appears to be to probate the will in Canton consular court. Inasmuch as there is a will, the estate will not come into the hands of the Consul General within the meaning of the statutes relating to the disposition of estates of deceased Americans, because those statutes apply only to estates of persons dying intestate. But it is evident that it is intended to probate

(Form No. 192)

## E.

the will in the consular court, and therefore it becomes important to ascertain whether the Consul General may rightfully exercise probate jurisdiction. The act of June 30, 1906, creating a United States court for China confers upon that court supervisory jurisdiction over the settlement of estates by consular officers in China, and requires, among other things, that consuls must file with the court within sixty days an inventory of the effects of a deceased person, and must pay no claims against the estate except upon the approval of the court. It is not clear, however, whether this act is intended to abolish the exercise of probate jurisdiction of consular officers in China and limit

(Form No. 192)



(Form No 192)

their functions to those exercised by consuls in Christian countries of acting in such cases merely as conservators or trustees, or to continue so-called probate jurisdiction under the direction of the United States court. If the former, then the question arises as to where Mr. Lindberg's will shall be probated. In either case it would not be possible to comply literally with the new act because the court has not been organized, nor is it likely to be organized for several months inasmuch as the Judge is on his way to the United States on leave of absence.

Will you indicate the course which the Consul General should follow? Possibly the simplest, if not the only way

4.

would be to turn over the estate to the legal representative. I think we should instruct the Consul General by cable in order to prevent any violation of law by him.

*M. G.*

(Form No. 192)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

*File*

August 17, 1906.

Consular Bureau:

Acknowledge, confirm our telegram  
of this date, and enclose copy of the law  
setting up the United States Court for  
China.

(Form No. 192)

*Handwritten signature*  
No. 197.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 21st, 1906.

*7/1/06*  
SUBJECT: Trade Report for 1905.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In continuation of my No. 195 of the 19th instant, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for transmission to the Bureau of Trade Relations of the State Department, a duplicate copy of my "Annual Report on Commerce and Industries" for 1905.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Handwritten signature: Edmund G. Lay*  
Consul General.

*Report to Com. Labor (duplicate of 1905) and*  
**ACKNOWLEDGED**  
JUN 21 1906  
BUREAU OF TRADE RELATIONS

Enclosure:

Trade Report of the Canton Consular District for 1905.

*msd*  
No. 198.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 23rd, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visé of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visé on the 21st and 22nd instants four Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy as Superintendent of the Board of Customs in favor of four Chinese subjects by name Yung Dai, Lee Yung Fai, Leung Shung and Que Kwei respectively.

The first applicant is a traveller, the second a student, while the third and fourth are merchants.

I have ascertained by personal investigation that the testimonies given before me by the above named Chinese gentlemen agree with the contents of the certificates presented by them and are correct recitals of facts. I feel convinced therefore that the holders of these certificates are members of the exempt class and as such, in accordance to the stipulations of the treaty, entitled to admission into the United States.

-4/ I beg to forward herewith for the Department's information, copies of letters addressed me by firms of recognized repute in this city, having reference to the afore-mentioned applicants.

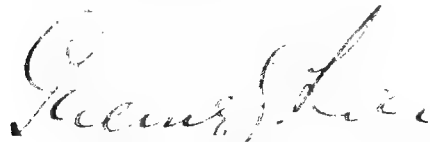
Mr. Lee Yung Fai will sail for San Francisco on S. S. "Athenian" leaving HongKong on the 27th instant; as to the other three gentlemen, they have not as yet decided upon a steamer by which they will sail for America, but will leave in the near future.

The certificates in question are numbered consecutively from 146 to 149.  
(over).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Consul General.

Enclosures:

Tin Tai to the American Consul General, June 7th, 1906.

Shun Wo Kee to the American Consul General, June 16th, 1906.

Wing Ching Cheung to the American Consul General, June 1st, 06.

" " " " " " " " " "

*MB*  
No. 199.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 25th , 1906.

SUBJECT: Proposed transfer of Mr. Heintzleman,  
on account of ill-health.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon:

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

In continuation of my No.194 of the 19th instant,  
relative to the unsatisfactory state of Mr. Heintzleman's health  
and urging the imperative necessity of his prompt transfer to  
North China, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the  
Department's information, a letter received by me from Dr. Paul  
J. Todd, giving his professional opinion on this subject.

Dr. Paul J. Todd is an American Physician and Surgeon  
and is in charge of the Canton Hospital. He is a doctor of  
recognized ability and conservative in his opinions; this letter  
is explicit and convincing, and I heartily endorsed it. It will,  
I trust, prove conclusively to the Department the advisability of  
the course I so strongly recommend in this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Heintzleman*  
Consul general.

Enclosure:

Dr. Todd to Mr. Lay, dated June 22nd, 1906.

Established 1838

*Enclosed in despatch no. 111.*

Telephone No. 54

The Medical Missionary Society's  
HOSPITAL

in

*Canton, China,* June 28th. 06

This is to certify that Mr. Percival S. Heintzleman, American Vice Consul General, Canton, has been under medical treatment by myself for the last two months. He is suffering from chronic rheumatism. In order for Mr. Heintzleman to enjoy good health it is imperative that he reside in a dry and cool climate. I would therefore strongly advise that he be transferred as soon as possible. Other physicians with whom I have consulted agree with me in this opinion.

*P. J. Todd, M. D.*



*msk*

No. 200.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 27th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the visé of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon:

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I visé on the 23rd instant two Section 6 certificates issued by the Viceroy of Liang Kwang Provinces in favor of two Chinese subjects by name Wong Man Shiu and Lui Kwan, respectively.

I have made a careful investigation of the respective guarantors of the above-named applicants and feel satisfied that these are genuine cases and that the parties en route to America belong to the exempt class, and as such, according to the stipulations of the Treaty, are entitled to admission into the United States.

I have letters addressed me by large local business firms, guaranteeing the veracity of the afore-mentioned emigrants' statements made before me. I have the honor to send herewith, 1-2/copies of the said letters for the Department's information.

The certificates in question are numbered 150 to 151 respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Wing Loong*  
Consul General.

Enclosures:

Wo Hop to the American Consul General, June 18th, 1906.

Wing Loong to the American Consul General, April 30th, 1906.

*msg*  
No. 201.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 27th , 1906.

SUBJECT: Rate of Exchange.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I respectfully request to be informed whether when collecting official fees I should accept the quotation furnished me by local bankers for selling American drafts as "representative value in exchange" mentioned in the Auditor's letter to the Department dated February 9th, 1898, or, shall I multiply the value in terms of United States gold of the Canton Tael by the commercial fixed value of the Mexican dollar in Taels to obtain the equivalent in Mexican of United States gold.

There is still another method of arriving at the equivalent of the United States gold dollar which is employed at some Consulates in China by dividing the United States dollar by the Mint valuation of the Mexican dollar.

I have the honor to be,

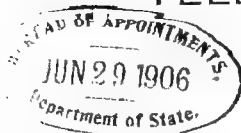
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*See the memo 8/108*  
  
Consul General.

*Canton* Secretary of State  
JUN 29 1906

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER



*Shanghai* Shanghai, June 29, 1906.  
Received 11 A.M.



Secretary of State,  
Washington.

According to instructions I now proceed Canton.

CLOUD

Deciphered by the ~~Chief Clerk's Office,~~  
O.G.S.

*fish*



No. 202.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 29th , 1906 .

SUBJECT: Canton-Hankow Railway.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Robert Bacon*  
RECEIVED  
JUN 30 1906  
DEPT. OF STATE

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the Canton Hankow Railway Company for which the American China Development Company had the concession was formally opened yesterday in the City of Canton, when it was announced that the first installment of six millions of the \$30,000,000.00 capital had already been paid up and that work would commence on the road when an Engineer in chief was selected.

It is the intention of the stockholders composed entirely of Chinese to construct the road entirely with Chinese capital and employ only Chinese Engineers, but thus far every effort to secure the services of a competent Chinese Engineer have failed. There are also many differences between the stockholders, who object to those who have been placed in control of the Company, on the ground that they are inexperienced in railway building and have not the confidence of the stockholders. In my opinion this railway will never be built substantially by a Chinese Engineer and cannot be operated successfully unless foreigners control its finances.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Frederick Hays*  
Consul General.

NO. 203.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, June 29th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports the vise of Section 6  
certificates.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inform the Department that I vised on the 27th instant a Section 6 certificate issued by the Viceroy of Liang Kwang Provinces in favor of a Chinese subject by name Lee Ki.

I have instituted an investigation of the bona fides of the above-named Chinese merchant and find that the statements given in his testimony before me are correct recitals of facts. I am convinced that he is a member of the exempt class, and as such, under the stipulations of the treaty, entitled to admission into United States.

1/ Further, I beg to forward herewith, for the Department's information, copy of a letter addressed me by a large business firm in this city, with reference to the applicant above-mentioned.

The certificate in question is numbered 152.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Enclosure:

Man Wo Store to the American Consul General, June 14th, 1906.

FROM  
MAY 26 1906  
CARBON COPY.

7  
TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER



ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
*From*  
JUL 12 1906  
*Car*

Canton, July 12, 1906.

Received 9:24 A.M.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Heintzleman deserves remain in charge until arrival of my  
successor in order to draw full salary.

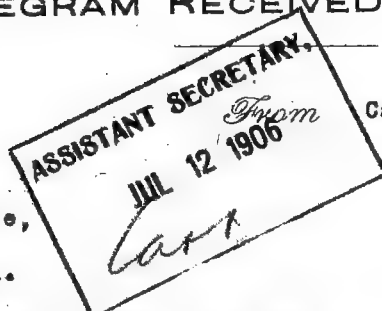
LAY

*Ack July 12*  
*Confirming*  
*July 27 -*

Deciphered by ~~the Chief Clerk's Office~~  
W.J.K.

No. 282

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER



Canton, July 12, 1906.

Received 9:22 A.M.

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Am I not to assume immediate charge Canton Consulate?

Instruct.

CLOUD

To Say 12' 06  
July  
Confirm  
July 27.

~~Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office.~~  
W.J.K.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 13th, 1906.

SUBJECT: Reports having assumed charge of  
Consulate General. Encloses Inventory  
and Joint Certificate.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Replied Aug. 21/06.*

SIR:

I have the honor to report that I have today assumed charge of this Consulate General vice Mr. Julius G. Lay, appointed Consul General to Cape Town.

I beg to enclose, herewith, an inventory of the archives and public property of this office, together with a certificate executed jointly by my predecessor, Mr. Lay, and myself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Vice & Deputy Consul General,  
in charge.

Enclosures:

Inventory, July 13, 1906,

Joint Certificate Form No. 5, dated July 13, 1906.



I N V E N T O R Y

O F

F U R N I T U R E S , B O O K S , E T C :

---

I N T H E A M E R I C A N C O N S U L A T E G E N E R A L , C A N T O N , C H I N A .

---

INVENTORY OF FURNITURES, ETC.

---

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

CANTON, CHINA.

---

The Property of the American Government.

---

CONSUL GENERAL'S OFFICE:

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
1	American roll top desk.
1	" revolving chair.
1	Large Iron safe and stand.
1	Small iron safe and stand.
1	Leather covered arm chair.
1	" " sofa.
1	Round center table.
1	Iron cash box.
1	Office clock.
1	Revolving desk chair, wooden.
2	" " chairs, bent-wood.
2	Wooden chairs, cane seat.
2	Double door Cabinet for storing stationery.
1	Old Double door cabinet for storing books.
1	" " " " " forms, etc.
2	Double door cabinet for storing books.
1	Small safe.
1	Small lacquered round folding table.
1	Bent-wood rocking chair.
1	Wooden box, containing flags.
2	Cuspidors.
2	Lamps.
2	Consulate shields, 1 framed.
1	Consulate seal.
1	Rattan paper basket.
1	Oil portrait of George Washington.
3	Pictures in frames, McKinley, Grant and Hobart.
1	Coal Hod and Shovel, (old and broken).

---

GENERAL OFFICE:

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
1	Large flat top writing table.
1	Set pigeon holes.
1	Wooden cabinet for storing despatches, etc.
1	Cane seated chair for desk.
1	Form case, no door.
1	Small cabinet with form case.
1	Copying press and stand, with water dish and brush.
1	Typewriting desk.
1	Remington Typewriting machine, No. 104, 959.
2	Small table desks.
2	Pigeon holes.
1	Large flat top writing desk, (old).
1	Set pigeon holes.
2	Cane seated chairs for desk.
3	Bent wood chairs.
1	Standing book shelf with drawers.
1	Rattan settee.
2	" chairs.
1	Bamboo chairs.
1	" sofa.
2	Camphor wood trunks.
3	Waste paper baskets.
1	Measuring pole.
5	small letter baskets, rattan.
3	Large letter baskets, rattan.
1	Small book shelf.
1	Wooden stand for papers.
1	Wooden pigeon hole for letters.
2	Wooden boxes containing stationery.
1	Wooden box containing original Invoices.
1	Pair letter scales.
1	Set rubber stamps and Ink pad.
2	Cuspidors.
1	Camphor wood box for storing archives.

---

## AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

## Inventory of Books, &amp;c.

United States Statutes at Large	40	Volumes.
Russell on Crimes	2	"
Chitty on Contracts	2	"
Miscellaneous	1	Volume
Customs Regulations	1	"
Wheaten's Elements of International Law	3	Volumes
Curtis Digest	1	Volume
Blunt's Commercial Digest	1	"
Revised Statutes of the United States	1	"
Statutes of the United States of America	2	Volumes
Synoptical Index to the Laws of the United States	1	Volume
Smith on Contracts	1	"
Story on Contracts	1	"
Story on Bills	1	"
Collyer on Partnership	1	"
Morgan's Digest U. S. Tariff and Customs Laws	1	"
Sergeant Constitutional Law	1	"
Kent's Commentaries	4	"
Revised Statutes Regulating to District of Columbia and Post, Roads, Public Treaties	1	"
Webster's Dictionary	1	"
Cyclopaedia of the Manufacturers and Products of the United States	1	"
Parson's on Maritime Law	2	"
Abbott on Shipping	2	"
Executive Register of the United States	1	"
The History of the first National Bank	1	"
International Law Digest	3	"
Appendix to 2nd Edition	1	"
Polson's Law of Nature	1	"
Ordinance of HongKong	1	"
Official Army Register	1	"
Citizenship of the United States	1	"
Vandegrift's United States Tariff	2	"
Dowing's United States Customs Tariff	2	"
Diplomatic and Consular Service	1	"
Register of the Department of State	1	"
Government Salary Tables	1	"
Hubbell's Legal Directory	1	"
Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers	1	"
U. S. Official Postal Guide	1	"
Dunlap's Book of Forms	1	"
U. S. Consular Regulations	3	"
Treasury Annual Report	1	"
Commerce and Finance of the United States	1	"
American Trade Index	1	"
Compilation of Treaties in Force	1	"
Twelfth Census of the United States	6	"
The United States Consul's Manual Regulations The Consular Service	1	"

Official Register of the United States	1	Volume
U. S. Army Regulations	1	"
Digest of the Published Opinions of the Attorney General	1	"
U. S. Consular Regulations	2	"
Foreign Relations of the United States	7	"
Commercial Relations	14	"
Consular Reports	3	"
Annual Report	3	"
Poor's Manual of Railroads	2	"
Report of the Commissioner of Navigation	1	"
Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency	1	"
Agricultural Report	1	"
Report of the Department of Agriculture	2	"
Report on the Census of Ports Rice	1	"
Rockhill's Treaties and Conventions with or concerning China and Korea 1894-1904	1	"
Year Book of the Department of Agriculture 1904	1	"
United States Statutes at large - Vol. 33, Parts 1-11	2	"
Mayers Chinese Government	1	"
Treasury decisions Vols. 4,5, 6 & 7	4	"
The World's Almanac 1906	1	"
Eagle Almanac 1906	1	"
Cipher of Department of State, No. 85	1	"

INTERPRETER AND CHINESE WRITER'S ROOM:

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
1	Small table desk.
1	Rattan desk chair.
1	Bamboo chair.
1	Chinese Blackwood Writing table.
2	Chinese blackwood square stools.
1	Camphor wood chest, with old documents.
2	Tin boxes with stationery.
1	Long table, wooden.
1	Hardwood bookcase for filing despatches.
1	Silk Embroidered frame.

IN STOREROOM:

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>
12	Rifles, with short bayonets.
12	Belts and cartridges.
2	Wooden stands for arms.
1	Green official chair and 2 poles, and wooden stand.
1	Blue official chair, with wooden stand.
18	Winter hats for coolies.
9	Summer hats for coolies, (Straw).
4	Black uniforms for chair coolies.
10	Hats, Straw, for sailors.
6	Suits, uniform, winter, for sailors.
6	" " summer, " "
3	Waist coats, winter for coolies.
31	Coats uniform, summer for coolies.
25	Trousers " " " "
1	Consular gig.

*R. H. Kingston*

Vice & Deputy Consul General,  
in charge.

*James J. Lay*

Late American Consul General.

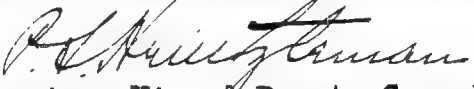
American Consulate General,

Canton, China, July 13, 1906.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

CANTON, CHINA, July 13, 1906.

We certify, on this the 13th day of July, the services of Julius G. Lay ceased, and he is entitled to his salary, including said day; and that the services of P. Stewart Heintzleman commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by paragraph 57 of the Consular Regulations.

  
American Vice & Deputy Consul Gen.

  
Late American Consul General.

NO. 1.

RECEIVED  
AUG 8 1906  
U. S. STATE

*Recd Head to Geny Aug 11, 1906*  
*Arrived Oct 10, 1906*

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

BEIRUT, SYRIA, July 14, 1906.

*Canton*

SUBJECT:- Acceptance of appointment as Consul-General  
at Canton.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department despatch of June 20, 1906, advising me of my appointment by the President as Consul-General at Canton, China, and to inform you of my acceptance of the office.

The form of oath and the three signature cards are herewith returned duly executed and signed. The bond has been sent to the Washington Agent of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore for execution and filing.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Edo Bergholz*  
Consul-General.

Enclosure:-

1. Form of oath.
2. Three signature cards.



TELEGRAM RECEIVED.



From Canton

July 18, 1906  
Received 9:36 P.M.

Amended  
Hankins  
July 20, 1906  
Confirmed  
July 27

Rec State

Wash.

Mr Cloud at Hong Kong  
reports suffering from  
dysentery recommend another  
Student Interpreter be  
detailed here immediately  
assist Heintzleman  
Lay

## Consular Bureau.

### MEMORANDUM.

July 18, 1906.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

It seems that Mr. Cloud will have to be granted leave. We have no other unassigned student interpreters to send to Canton. We cannot take Williams away from Shanghai so that there are apparently but two <sup>or</sup> alternatives, take Pontius away from Tientsin or Hull away from Hankau.

Of the two, Mr. Hull will probably be spared *more easily* ~~than~~ than Mr. Pontius. It will somewhat cripple the Hankau office, but Canton is so much more important that I do not hesitate to recommend it.

APPROVED.

AW

J. G. L.

*Wus.*  
No. 213.



AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, July 25 , 1906 .

SUBJECT: Re leave of absence granted  
Mr. Cloud.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*File*

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a telegram  
of the 21st instant as follows:

"American Consul,  
Canton.

Leave granted Cloud; Hull ordered Canton.  
(Signed) Wilson".

Upon receipt of the above telegram I informed Mr.  
Consul General Rodgers of Shanghai by telegraph of its contents  
in order that he might in turn notify Mr. Cloud. Mr. Cloud had  
previously departed from HongKong for Shanghai, according to  
information furnished me by Mr. Consul General Wilder of HongKong.

With reference to Mr. Hull's orders to proceed to  
Canton, I am of the opinion he is already en route to America.  
He informed me by letter several weeks ago that leave of absence  
to visit the United States was granted him by the Department and  
that he had arranged to leave Nagasaki on July 14th per U. S.  
Transport "Logan."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*C. M. King*

Vice & Deputy Consul General,  
in charge.

WIRE AND MAIL  
GENERAL SUB-  
S, ALSO, ALL SPE-  
L, NATION AFFECT-  
CITY, CON-  
GIONAL DISTRICT,  
E AND GROUP OF  
TES.

*Canton*  
HUSTLE UNTIL YOU GET THERE-KEEP ON HUSTLING.

McWADE'S SPECIAL NEWS BUREAU

1417 G STREET, N. W.

THE BEST OF GOOD  
SERVICE-NEWSY. RE-  
LIABLE AND PROMPT.  
NEWSPAPERS SUPPLI-  
ED THROUGHOUT THE  
UNITED STATES, ENGL-  
LAND, CANADA AND ALL  
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN M. McWADE, CHIEF

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27<sup>th</sup>, 1906

Hon. Robert Bacon,  
Acting Secretary of State.  
Washington, D. C.,

Sir:--

CHIEF CLERK  
JUL  
27  
1906  
DEPT. OF STATE

Referring to your courteous communication of July 8, 1906, enclosing a copy of a memorandum from the Honorable the Secretary of State, intimating that, from the documents submitted by me, dated May 31 and June 8, 1906, there appears to be no ground for reversing the action taken in removing me from the position of Consul-General at Canton, China, I have the honor to submit the following brief statements of fact:

The Honorable the Secretary of State says he finds "no sufficient grounds for reversing the action of his predecessor".

His predecessor never removed me from office, consequently the Secretary based his refusal to reverse on mis-information and mis-apprehension of the true situation.

His predecessor agreed with me that my removal was unjust, and was based on false and malicious charges vindictively pushed for personal reasons by a person then, unfortunately, in authority in the Department of State.

His predecessor assured me of his absolute want of confidence in that person, and of his actual knowledge of his lack of veracity.

If you want news, ask McWade for it.

WIRE AND MAIL  
GENERAL SUB-  
S, ALSO ALL SPE-  
MATTER AFFECT-  
EACH CITY, CON-  
SSIONAL DISTRICT,  
E AND GROUP OF  
RS.

~~SECRET~~ HUSTLE UNTIL YOU GET THERE-KEEP ON HUSTLING.

THE BEST OF GOOD  
SERVICE-NEWSY. RE-  
LIABLE AND PROMPT.  
NEWSPAPERS SUPPLI-  
ED THROUGHOUT THE  
UNITED STATES, ENG-  
LAND, CANADA AND ALL  
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## McWADE'S SPECIAL NEWS BUREAU

1417 G STREET, N. W.

Page 2..

BERT M. McWADE, CHIEF

WASHINGTON, D. C., .....190

His predecessor also assured me that he would see that I was reinstated by the President, and that he would ask Robert J. Wynne, then U.S. Postmaster-General, and my pretended friend, and, at present, American Consul-General at London, England, to tell the President what he ~~XXXXX~~ knew about me, after which he proposed to insist on my rehabilitation.

His predecessor did ask Robert J. Wynne to do so, just before a Cabinet meeting, and Wynne sidestepped, for insufficient reasons which he subsequently advanced to my wife and others.

His predecessor, again assured me, on the following day, and frequently before his lamented death, that I deserved vindication and rehabilitation--and that he would see to it that the President restor-ed me to the position which I had filled with "conspicuous ability and credit, and to which at his personal instance I had been promoted".

Robert J. Wynne is alive and can tell his end of the story, which will amply corroborate my statement.

I am not now seeking reinstatement. That will surely come later on--for God is just. I am merely placing the facts before you, regretting the while that advantage has not been taken of my repeated offers to submit myself to crucial examinations at the hands of the legal officers of the Department, so that the absolute truth and inside facts of the iniquitous conspiracy against me could be established, and the guilty conspirators unmasked. However, the man who makes good doesn't whine. With assurances of profound esteem,

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

You want news, ask McWade for it.

*Robert M. McWade*

Office of  
The Assistant Secretary.

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July 28

....., 190

D e a r      M r.      S o l i c i t o r :

As your name seems to be mentioned  
in this document perhaps you would like to  
see it before it is filed away, with Mr.  
Adee's memorandum, which is important evi-  
dence.

R. B.

*File*

*MBJ*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM

July 27, 1906  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 30 1906

Dear Mr. Bacon:

In point of fact, McWade  
was not removed by me.  
Hay, but by me, in pursuance  
of an express <sup>telegraphic</sup> direction of the  
President. <sup>Sept 14, 1904</sup> Mr. Hay was at  
Newbury at the time and  
I was acting.

I know of no foundation  
for the statements attributed  
by McWade to Mr. Hay. His  
death seals the only channel  
for verification or contradiction,  
except, possibly as to what he may  
have said to Mr. Wynne.

ack

No.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 9 , 1906 .

SUBJECT: Allowance for clerk hire for the  
fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

*File*

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction dated June 22, 1906, relative to the allowance for clerk hire made to this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. I note with much pleasure that this allowance for the present fiscal year is increased from \$1200. to \$1800, and feel assured that this increase will enable the principal Consular officer here to make such changes as will add to the efficiency of the clerical force in this office.

This increase in the clerk hire allowance will necessarily call forth changes in the amounts to be allotted to the various clerks, and possibly changes in the personnel of our clerical staff.

As I am merely in charge of this office until the arrival here of the newly appointed Consul General, Mr. Leo Allen Bergholz, I deem it advisable that I should not make any changes whatever in the clerical force during my tenure of office, but let any action of this nature devolve entirely on Mr. Bergholz, who after carefully studying the situation here, will probably take such action and make such changes as will in his opinion, under the circumstances, redound to the best interests of the service.

I beg to report that no change in the clerical force in this office has occurred since the appointments of the two clerks we have at present were made and reported to the Department in our despatches No. 478 of December 1st, 1904, and No. 79 of

- October -



October 5, 1905, respectively.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*P. S. Keintzleman*

Vice & Deputy Consul General,  
in charge.

No.--

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Canton, China, August 9 1906 .

SUBJECT: Qualifications of Consular  
officers, as to knowledge of  
languages and law, their ages, etc.

THE HONORABLE Robert Bacon,

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circular, dated June 22, 1906, entitled "Qualifications of Consular officers and subordinates," wherein American Consular officers are instructed to prepare a statement for the use of the Department as to their knowledge of language and law; reporting also their ages, etc.

In reply, I beg to inform the Department that of the modern languages other than English I have a working knowledge of German and Chinese, both written and spoken. I am, of course, as a Student Interpreter, doing work daily in Chinese and feel that I am gradually becoming more proficient.

As to law, I had a one year's course in International Law at Pennsylvania College, from which institution I was graduated in June, 1901. I also studied old Roman Law for one year in connection with my course in Latin at College. Since leaving College and during the four years I have spent in China as a Student Interpreter, I have been devoting most of my leisure time to the study of law. In this time I have read Kent's Commentaries, four volumes, and am at present engaged in reading May's Criminal Law and Greenleaf on Evidence. I have also read a volume each on the principles of Common Law and of Criminal Law. I might say that a prominent attorney has carefully mapped out for me a course of study and reading in law, and I am persistently and methodically continuing my work in it. I also from time to time as opportunity presents itself review and extend my knowledge of International

Law by reading Wheaton's volumes that are to be found in the office here.

I was 26 years of age on July 24th last, and am unmarried.

The Vice Consul General, when in charge, is a principal Consular officer, according to paragraph 3 of the Consular Regulations; thus there is at present no subordinate Consular officer at this post; there are also no Consular Agents under the supervision of this office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "P. S. Keintzleman". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Vice & Deputy Consul General,  
in charge.

附录（原目录）



In this microcopy are reproduced twenty volumes that consist, for the most part, of despatches addressed to the Department of State from consular representatives of the United States at Canton, China, between February 21, 1790, and August 9, 1906. These despatches, with their enclosures, are arranged, with very few exceptions, in chronological order. The volumes, each of which has been photographed on a separate roll, are distributed as follows:

<u>Roll</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Inclusive Dates</u>
1	1	Feb. 21, 1790 - Apr. 20, 1834
2	2	Sept. 2, 1834 - Apr. 19, 1839
3	3	May 13, 1839 - Dec. 22, 1849
4	4	Feb. 13, 1850 - Aug. 27, 1857
5	5	Jan. 1, 1858 - Dec. 31, 1867
6	6	Feb. 14, 1868 - Apr. 29, 1873
7	7	May 8, 1873 - Nov. 27, 1876
8	8	Jan. 4, 1877 - Dec. 27, 1880
9	9	Jan. 4, 1881 - Sept. 27, 1884
10	10	Oct. 13, 1884 - June 30, 1887
11	11	July 12, 1887 - July 25, 1890
12	12	Aug. 5, 1890 - Dec. 29, 1897
13	13	Jan. 17, 1898 - Dec. 30, 1899
14	14	Jan. 2, 1900 - Dec. 31, 1900
15	15	Jan. 4, 1901 - Apr. 25, 1902
16	16	May 1, 1902 - May 29, 1903
17	17	June 1, 1903 - Apr. 23, 1904
18	18	May 3, 1904 - Mar. 31, 1905
19	19	Apr. 1, 1905 - Dec. 30, 1905
20	20	Jan. 3, 1906 - Aug. 9, 1906

The contents of despatches dated prior to July 14, 1830, are not registered, after that date they are registered on the first roll of this microcopy.

During the period covered by these volumes Canton was classified as a consulate by the Department of State until December 9, 1902, when the status of the post was changed to that of a consulate general. Within the consular district of Canton, and reporting to the Department of State through Canton, there were, for brief periods, consular agencies at Macao, Whampoa, Swatow, Hoikow, Pakhoi, and Kiung-Chow (Hainan Island).

A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded to the Department of State. Many of these are tables (frequently prepared on printed forms), of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, of trade statistics, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty. After 1870, upon receipt by the

Department of State, most statistical enclosures were separated from their covering letters and distributed among various other records of the Department of State and of the Department of the Treasury.

In addition to this type of material there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Included among these are reports of the impressment of American seamen by the British prior to the War of 1812; of the early opium trade; of piracy; of anti-foreign and anti-missionary disturbances, including the Boxer Rebellion and the anti-American boycott of 1905; of Chinese immigration to the United States and other countries; of rebellions in Kwangsi and Yunan provinces and Hainan Island; of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railroad; and of floods, famines, and epidemics.

In Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, in the National Archives there are several series of volumes containing additional material on the relations between China and the United States. Complementary to the despatches from Canton and other American consular posts in China are instructions to United States consuls in China. Also related to these, though less directly, are despatches from United States Ministers in China (File Microcopy 92), instructions to United States Ministers in China (part of File Microcopy 77), notes from the Chinese Legation in the United States to the Department of State (File Microcopy 98), and notes from the Department of State to the Chinese Legation in the United States (part of File Microcopy 99). All of these series were discontinued on August 14, 1906, when the Department adopted the practice of filing incoming and outgoing correspondence, not of a routine nature, by subject in a single numerical case file. Correspondence on routine matters was placed in a "minor file." In 1910 this system was abandoned and the Department's present decimal system of subject classification adopted. The numerical case file, the "minor file," and the decimal file are in the National Archives through 1929.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts in China that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are the records of the consulate at Canton, 1845-1912.

## 原缩微胶卷说明\*

本缩微件共复制了20册文件,这些文件大部分是在1790年2月21日至1906年8月9日之间美国驻中国广州领事代表向美国国务院呈送的急件。这些急件及其附件,除了极少数之外,大都是按照时间顺序编排的。每册被拍摄在单独的一个胶卷中,分布如下:

胶卷	册	起止日期
1	1	1790年2月21日—1834年4月20日
2	2	1834年9月2日—1839年4月19日
3	3	1839年5月13日—1849年12月22日
4	4	1850年2月13日—1857年8月27日
5	5	1858年1月1日—1867年12月31日
6	6	1868年2月14日—1873年4月29日
7	7	1873年5月8日—1876年11月27日
8	8	1877年1月4日—1880年12月27日
9	9	1881年1月4日—1884年9月27日
10	10	1884年10月13日—1887年6月30日
11	11	1887年7月12日—1890年7月25日
12	12	1890年8月5日—1897年12月29日
13	13	1898年1月17日—1899年12月30日
14	14	1900年1月2日—1900年12月31日
15	15	1901年1月4日—1902年4月25日
16	16	1902年5月1日—1903年5月29日
17	17	1903年6月1日—1904年4月23日
18	18	1904年5月3日—1905年3月31日
19	19	1905年4月1日—1905年12月30日
20	20	1906年1月3日—1906年8月9日

1830年7月14日之前的急件无目录,之后的文件目录记录在本缩微胶卷的第1卷中。

在这些文件所包括的时间内,美国国务院在广州设立领事馆,直至1902年12月9日变为总领事馆。在一段时间内,美国驻澳门、黄浦、汕头、海口、北海及琼州(海南岛)的领事机构均属于广州总领事馆的管辖范围或通过它向美国国务院汇报。

这些领事报告中的很大一部分都是呈送给美国国务院的例行公事性质的说明信及附件,许多文件是表格(通常在打印好的表格上填写),记录收取的定期费用、美国船舰的到达和离开记录、贸易统计资料以及领事馆日常行使职务过程中收集的其他数据。1870年它们被美国国务院接收后,大部分作为附件的统计资料从说明信中分出,分发到美国国务院和财政部的不同档案中。

\* 此说明为本书整理者译——编者注。



除了上述资料,不时还有相当详细的、涉及范围极广的报告,如1812年战争前美国海员被英国人强行征用、早期的鸦片贸易、海盗、排外及反传教士的暴乱,还包括1905年义和团运动和联合抵制美国运动,中国人移民美国及其他国家的情况,广西、云南及海南岛的暴动,粤汉铁路建设以及洪灾、饥荒、流行病等。

在美国国家档案馆第59组档案,即美国国务院的一般记录(General Records)中有好几卷含有中美关系的附加材料,这些材料包括对美国驻华领事的指示,可以和来自广州及其他驻华美国领事馆的急件互为补充。与这些急件有间接关系的,还有来自美国驻华官员的急件(缩微文件92号)、对美国驻华官员的指示(缩微文件77号部分内容)、中国驻美公使馆致美国国务院备忘录(缩微文件98号),以及美国国务院致中国驻美公使馆备忘录(缩微文件99号部分内容)。所有这些系列文件于1906年8月14日中断,因为美国国务院采用往来信件文件归档的方法,而不是照常规按照主题用单一数字法(single numerical case file)归档。日常事件的信函被归入“辅助文件”(minor file)。1910年,这种方法被中止,美国国务院现行的十进制(decimal system)主题分类方法被采用。数字法表示的文件、“辅助文件”以及十进制表示的文件于1929年存放到美国国家档案馆中。

在第84组档案,即美国国务院驻外办事处文件中,有已被移至美国国家档案馆的美国外交机构和驻华领事馆的记录,其中包括1845年至1912年广州领事馆的文件。

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Canton, China.

- Who from Date. Received. Name. Mr. Boren's letter relative to his  
14 July. 1832. 19 July. Appointment as Consul - Cannot return  
to Canton, until Oct. next.
- Olyphant & Co. 12. July. 1832. 14. Dec. Enclose a Statement of the Am. trade with  
Canton during the season of 1832/33.
- P. W. Snow. 10. April. 1835. 27. April. Acknowledges the rec<sup>d</sup>. of letter 21 ult. with his  
Commiss<sup>n</sup>, Instructions &c. Transmits his bond.  
Intends to leave Canton next month.
17. May. 23. May. Acknowledges letter of 20 March.
30. June. 4 July. Is about to embark for Canton in the ship  
Triplet Scott, to sail about the 10 of July.
- J. C. Hillaler. 20. April. 1834. 5. May 36. Applies for the Consulate of Canton.  
Remarks respecting the China trade.
23. Sept. 2. March. Case of word-tablets - remarks & translation  
respecting the China trade.
10. Oct. 3. May. Transmits a copy of the "Chinese Repository"  
from May to Sept. 1834 inclusive.
7. May. 1835. 21. Sept. Transmits duplicates of his letter of 20 April  
& 25 Sept. 1834. also some numbers of the  
"Chinese Repository" of July, 8 & 9. Death of  
Lord Napier.
- P. W. Snow. 11. March. 1836. 25 July. Was a vessel at his post - "L'Esperance"  
Pencecock had not yet arrived at Canton.
16. July. 19. March 37. obtains a list of names of 25 vessels  
& 31 Nov. 1836. - Changes in the China trade.  
Transmits his returns & statement of fees.  
Seamen's work. - statement of trade for the  
year ending 30th June. 1836. - Reports  
respecting opium. - Imperial edict.  
Statement of reports to the Am. govt. the  
ending 30 June 1836. - High charges in the  
Seamen's work. unavoidable. - suggests the  
necessity of the Government making more  
liberal allowance for the support of seamen  
at Canton. - Practice of Am. Masters to stop  
at Macao & land their sick seamen there  
without money to support them. Transmits the original &  
translation of the edict relating to the arrival of the French ship "Le  
Seymour".

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# Canton.

D

- P. W. Snow. Feb. 5th 1836. 1st March '37. Has appointed James C. Sturges his agent at  
Canton.
- Aug. 1. 1837. 2. June. Has drawn on the 2. 1837. for \$45.60
- Sept. 10. 1837. 3. June. Transmits his Returns & a cts. - Relative to the  
Sep. of the Aug. 4. 1837. 4. May. Transmits a copy of a receipt from Consul Snow  
for the Articles left by Snow. Received. -
- P. W. Snow Feb. 21 1838. 1. July. Has drawn on Sep. for \$240.
- " 27 " 14 " Recd. Circular of 21 Nov. 37. Letter of 1. Sept. 37.  
Transmits his Returns to 30 June 37.
8. March 21 " 3. Sept. Transmits his Returns.
9. May 31 " 9. Form. Recd. letters of 14 June & July 37. Will ship by boat. con-  
veyance the articles left at Canton by Com. Kearney.  
Vouchers have been forwarded.
- Aug. 29 " 20. Form. Encloses Return statement of fees to 30 June & 1st June  
of the past of Texas & looks for one year.
10. Sept. 15 " 7. Feb. 39. Encloses accounts.
11. " " " " " Has drawn for \$294.72.
12. May 2. 1839. 3. May. Has shipped to N York the packages left by Com. Sturges.
14. " 10 " " " " Has recd. Circular of 1 Dec. 37. Relative to Aug. 37.
15. " 3 " 27 " " Has drawn for \$344.28 Dec. 2. 1837. for  
goods left by Com. Kearney. Encloses certifi-  
cate of the rate of exchange & a bill.
16. " 28 " " " " Transmits Returns & statement of fees to 30 Dec  
37. & a cts. & vouchers. - No intelligence of the  
arrival of the ships of war Columbia & Albatross.
17. " 29 " " " " Has drawn for 141.84 from the Customs.
17. March 16. " 15 July. Respecting the execution of criminals in front of  
the foreign factories. Considers it violating to  
foreigners. Has struck his flag. asks instructions  
from the Govt.
18. " 22 " 28. Sept. Encloses an extract from the Canton "Peking"  
concerning an edict from the Imperial Commission  
regarding the American trade. Great excitement  
at Canton on the subject. Remarks upon the com-  
missioner's course. - Stores for the "John Adams"  
the Columbia.



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From Mr. P. W. Shaw, 1840

P. W. Shaw 25. Sept. 26. 1839. March 31. Transmits copies of an Edict & his reply. Office of conducting a correspondence with the authors. Encloses copy of a notice from Dept. which on intended blockade & copy of notice that it has relinquished. Trade almost exclusively carried on by Am. ships. A small English attacked the Chinese & taken board, murdered by the Chinese passengers. Affray at Hong Kong between the English & Chinese. Will forward letter & account by next ship.

27. Nov. 27. " April 11. Transmits copies of Chinese documents respecting trade with China. Remarks suspecting commercial affairs. It is his duty to state. Transmits various papers.

28. Oct. 21. " 29. Transmits Returns & Statement of Goods received. Statement of duties in imports & exports. Copies of Edicts & form of binion. Has referred once for charges for fees. in which China. River between the English & the

28. Dec. 31. " May 5. Has done for \$11.00

29. Jan. 11. 1840. " Transmits Returns & Statement for 31 Dec. Copies of Edicts & Notice of Blockade trade with China. State of Affairs there. Traffic in Opium still carried on by the English.

30. Jan. 31. " 16. The blockade intended on 15. not carried into effect. His protest against it. Release of the person captured by the Chinese. Only two the refusal of war on that station. Transmits newspapers & copy of his protest. Remarks. Commissioner having sent 2000 troops to Alcock. The Commissioner appointed governor of Canton.

H. H. Pickens June 15. " June 18. Returns letter of Mr. Shaw.

P. W. Shaw 31. May 18. " July 18. Returns letter of importance. Concerns the British. Transmits for his year in account.

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From when set. Later. When set

P. W. Snow 3.22. 1840. 1840. 3. 3. Nothing of importance has happened since has lost. Rumors of a war with England. Has left Warren & Silas in charge of his consulate.

33. 1840. 1840. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

34. 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

Nickens H. H. 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

P. W. Snow 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

Feb 9. 40. 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

35. Aug. 7. 40. 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

G. Griswold 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

W. H. Alphonso 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

P. W. Snow 1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

1840. 1840. 25. 25. Expected arrival of British force. Thinks the Am. merchants will be out of Canton by 1st. Preparations of the Chinese for defence. Loss of Lord G. Churchill. Arrival of the British fleet.

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Canton.

P. S. Forbes	Feb. 14	1844	July 1 <sup>st</sup>	Sends Duplicate of R. G. Report of Trade & Register of Arrivals - Childs House - (Register sent to the Treasury) -
"	29 January 1	1845	June 18 <sup>th</sup>	Sends Dup. R. G. 26. Returns - French Treaty - Islands
"	33 May 1	"	Sept 20 <sup>th</sup>	M. Roberts memorial about entering ports of Canton Christian Religion in China - Value of Mexican Govt Register of Ship "Paragon" of mine.
"	38 Decr 1	"	March 28	Relations with that Country friend by Treaty - Chen Island - The Columbus & Vincennes -
"	39 Jan 7 12	1846	April 18	Christian's in China acc <sup>d</sup> with U.S. - his Bond
"	40 "	13	June 16	Transmits Returns & Register of Ship San Juan
"	50 July 31	1848	Nov. 21	Transmits Returns -
"	"	"	February 24 1849	May 14
"	"	"	49 Oct 27	" Feb'y 1850
H. D. Forbes,	50, Decr 1	1849	April 6 50	Mr. J. S. Forbes, the Consul, has left for the U.S. He is left in charge of the Consulate and has an Exequatur from authorities to deal with the approval of Mr. Davis, U.S. Commissioner or the transmitting Consular Return from the 5 <sup>th</sup> inst. give to Lt. December 1849.
"	51, Decr 18	"	"	6. Receipt of Circular of 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 1849. Contents duly noted & added to -
"	51, July 13	1850	July 3	Returns returning & Statements upon Nos. 62, 63, 64, & 65.
"	58	20 June	Sept. 8	Rec'd Circular of 4th March 1850.
"	59	28 Aug	Jan. 30	Necessity of local regular times for our vessels. Send this back to report to the U.S. Government.
Hall, W. H.	61 Apr 1851	Apr. 18		The following Postal arrangements are proposed.
Forbes R. B.	71	12 Mar	Mar. 16	Informed me that he was going to make report.
"	31	Dec	Apr. 21	Return Amount of exports & Imports value.
President of the U.S.	Sept. 4 <sup>th</sup>	"	-	Respecting erroneous information given Capt. St. Ship Marguerite - desires circulars to be sent to the United States Consuls in China.
Forbes R. B.	March 24	1852	March 27	Recd Despatch, also despatches addressed to P. S. Forbes which had been returned thro' the lead letter office - Will forward them to Customs - Remains on postal arrangements.
"	93 Decr 31	1851	April 6	Transmitting accounts and vouchers for expense incurred - \$11000 of the Estate of Mrs. Fernbrook of the ship Bond of N.Y. - R. C. D. Order relating to account - E. copy of his will - F. account of funds per disbursements to Customs Seamen - Advice of Draft for \$50,000 - G. No. 1. are vouchers - Advice of Draft for \$100,000 as sale Certificate of Exchange -
Dundas W. H.	June 8 <sup>th</sup>	1852	June 9 <sup>th</sup>	Transmitting statement of exports - Impos and Tonage for last six months 1851 - Was received Note of the 5 <sup>th</sup> enclosing an extra from Consul Forbes Letter.
Powell, W.	April 12	1852	April 11	Relative to the supposed death of W. L. Grimes.
Forbes, P. S.	96- Dec. 31	1853	April 18	Transmitting commercial returns and fees.
Spooner, D. W.	97- April 5	"	June 14	Received despatch of Dec. 13, 52 relative to the ownership of the Torcha Martha.

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*Canton.*

Worcester, D. W.	98- <sup>1853</sup> April 6.	1853.	June 23.	App't. tele. con. Chinese Rebellion. Arrival of the "Sunguehannah."
" "	99. April 6.	"	" 25.	Transmitting depositions relative to Peter Gibbs for an alleged attempt to commit murder.
Knorr, O. G.	— June 28.	"	" 29.	Acknowledgment of depositions.
Whitney, J. Sec.	July 21.	"	July 22.	Wishes Mr. McHenry to have access to Chinese Commercial Returns.
Forbes, P. S.	101- July 16.	"	October 17.	Returns and fees; transmitting half register of the Sea "Celesta Hynes" disposal of."
Spooner, D. W.	Oct. 6.	"	Dec. 24.	Transmitting a supplement of the China Mail, containing consular regulations made at Shanghai in relation to Chinese tea, and asking instructions, and transmitting copy of a letter of H. M. Aiddington.



16  
Oct 24-1853  
Dec. 30-1864

31  
Canton.

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Name	No.	Date	Year	Received	Import.	
Spooner D. S.	-	Oct. 24 <sup>th</sup>	1853	May 14 <sup>th</sup> 1854	Transmitting correspondence rel. to introduction of all silver dollars into China.	
Forbes P. S.	-	Mar. 13 <sup>th</sup>	1854	Mar. 15 <sup>th</sup> 1854	Defenses against the charge of smuggling.	
Patterson S. D.	"	26 <sup>th</sup>	"	April 3 <sup>rd</sup>	" Wants information relative to Hanks, Price.	
Spooner D. S.	106	April 1 <sup>st</sup>	"	June 13 <sup>th</sup>	" Refers to his 105 - His illness. Relative to despatches, documents, increasing number. Cause of expense. Construction of the act of 1848. Wants General Instructions. Wants a flag.	
"	"	105	"	"	" Transmits statement of Imports, Exports, arrival &c. of ships. Also accounts and Certificate of Exchange.	
"	"	107	"	27 <sup>th</sup>	July 14 <sup>th</sup>	" Statutes of U.S. not recd. Instructions given rel. to them. Instructions wanted rel. to the issuing of sea letters, with remarks. Employment for American vessels & steamers in China.
"	"	108	"	28 <sup>th</sup>	"	" Advice of Draft. Reference to his 104, rel. to value of Mexican dollars and payment of duties in American Port. with his proceedings in the matter.
Harriet Townsend		May 4 <sup>th</sup>	"	July 14 <sup>th</sup>	" Charges Consul Forbes with smuggling - Interview with Mr. McLean on the subject. Encloses four letters relating to this subject. Wants to be appointed Consul at Japan.	
Spooner D. S.	107	April 27 <sup>th</sup>	"	August 10 <sup>th</sup>	" (Duplicate).	
"	"	1	June 3 <sup>rd</sup>	"	" " Has ordered a new flag staff. Shall draw for the cost of it - necessity for flying this flag. Disturbed condition of the place.	
Forbes P. S.	-	Sept. 16 <sup>th</sup>	"	Sept. 19 <sup>th</sup>	" Recd. letters of June 26 <sup>th</sup> & 26 <sup>th</sup> . Offers to refund the balance against him. Leaves the U.S. Oct. 20 <sup>th</sup> .	
Vises J. J.		Oct 7	"	Oct 9	" Certifying that Mr. Forbes has deposited \$415 as repayment into the Treas. for money drawn and his salary.	
Spooner D. S.		Sept. 6	"	Nov. 13	" Transmits his bill for flag staff & register of ship arrival sold.	
Forbes P. S.		Dec. -30	"	-	" Resigns his office. Should be elected by one not dependent on its emoluments.	
Shaw Ch. M.		Feb: 10	1855	Feb: 10 <sup>th</sup>	" Trans. Thomas Hunt's Certificate of service as U.S. Marshal. and compensation wanted.	
Perry M. C.		Mar: 8	"	Mar: 9	" Has recd. 4 packages from Department in C. H. Perry - will deliver them to him on his arrival in the U.S.	
Sturgis P. S.		Feb: 13	"	April 24	" State of Chinese difficulties and danger to American trade from pirates.	

## Canton, China

no.	No.	Received	Import
Perry Oliver H.	April 27 1855	April 30	Rec'd invoice of 11 boxes & residues in N. Y. Has lived in China.
" " "	" 30	" May 1	Trans. his bond.
Sturgis Robt. S.	Mar. 5	" "	21 Explanation of acts - fees & returns - advice of draft.
" " "	Apr. 10	" June 14	Trans. copies of correspondence with Com. Abbot and the Legation in regard to the use of a flag and wants instructions thereon.
Perry Oliver H.	May 5	" May 7	Trans. his official bond.
" " "	" 19	" "	23 Rec'd despatch of the 15 <sup>th</sup> with his passport.
Washington P. G.	" 15	" "	15 Rec'd letter of 15 <sup>th</sup> with O. H. Perry's bond.
Merritt M. H.	" 23	" "	24 Wants the Consul's address.
Perry J. F.	Oct. 12	" Dec 22	Answer to letter of 27 <sup>th</sup> Oct. act. to exchange & mode of drawing his salary. Wants the matter reviewed.
" " "	1 Sept 1	" Nov 29	Reports his arrival, entered in des. his report & Rec'd archival inventory card.
" " "	4 Jan. 12 1856	" Feb. 22	Encloses half Register of the Golden Pledge.
" " "	3 " 11	" "	A case for U. S. Consul at Calcutta, per Wild Duck - rec'd & sent to Hong Kong - thence to Calcutta. Rec'd Convention Ye - also certain Circulars
" " "	3 Dec. 3 1855	" "	
" " "	2 Jan. 11 1856	" "	Genl. Instructions not rec'd
" " "	1 " 10	" "	Rec'd letter of 18 <sup>th</sup> Sept.
" " "	5 Feb. 14	" Apr. 21	Statement of fees - Advice of draft.
" " "	6 " "	" "	Statement of Merchandise imported into Canton 1854 & 55
" " "	7 " 14	" "	Rec'd despatch of Oct. 5 <sup>th</sup> . Will conform to the Instructions
" " "	8 " "	" "	Rec'd despatch of 9 <sup>th</sup> Nov.
" " "	9 " "	" "	Transmits 1/2 Register of Golden Pledge & Baggage
Smith J. M.	May 7	" May 8	Information wanted rel. to the Consular services of Mr. Perry
Perry O. H.	10 Apr. 1	" June 24	Transmits Returns - explanation of an Ye - Advice of draft.
Ginsford A. L. & Co.	July 10	" July 14	Advises the increase of the bonds of certain Chinese Consuls.
Perry O. H.	11 June 5	" Aug. 12	Rec'd Received books & Stationery
" " "	13 July 1	" Sept. 19	Rec'd letter of 26 <sup>th</sup> Feb.
" " "	14 " 2	" "	Register of Bank Bayard enclosed.
Appleton H.	Sept. 9	" "	Check of the living age - suggests that some acknowledgment be presented to Col. Mearns.
Others	" "	" "	

Canton, China.

Name	No	Date	Year	Rec?	Imports.
Smith J. B.	-	Sept. 20	1856	Sept. 23	Receiving the name of Capt. ... the ... of the ... of the ... etc.
Perry O. H.	15	Aug. 7	"	Oct. 30	Transmits register of bank Bayard. sold.
	16	Sept. 1	"	Nov. 7	Advice of dft. with certificate of exchange.
"	"	July 14	"	Oct. 17	Despatch to Dr. Parker re. to the Agency at Whampoa, necessity for one, Mr. Cooks. Letters & returns need of a prison & hospital. Conduct of Seaman at Canton.
"	17	Oct. 1	"	Jan. 2	Transmits fees, Advice of dft.
"	"	Nov. 14	"	"	26 Transmits Copy of British Consulate. Circular re. to existing difficulties.
"	18	Jan. 1	1857	Apr. 17	Encloses fees to Dec. 31 <sup>st</sup> - Advice of draft - Sends a certificate and an ... - Reason of diminution in fees.
"	19	" 18	"	May 16	Destruction of the Consulate by fire - Consulate removed to Whampoa - Archives saved - Want of an Am. vessel.
"	21	Apr. 1	"	June 18	Transmits fees to Nov. 31 <sup>st</sup> Account Ancient & certificate of exchange. Advice of draft.
"	20	Mar. 16	"	"	Transmits Consul Returns with re- marks on decrease in trade.
"	22	May 21	"	Aug. 3	Rec? Circ. No. 16 - Consular Tariff, Bond & Statistics. Has executed Bond.
"	23	June 4	"	"	18 Rec? Circ. No. 1.
"	24	" 6	"	"	Reports a drunken boat in the channel.
"	25	July 1	"	Sept 15	Has rec? from Mr. Bradley the Business Treaty - asks what he must do with it.
"	26	"	"	"	Encloses an ... - Advice of draft.
"	27	Aug 5	"	Oct 19	Blockade of Canton.
"	28	" 7	"	"	Rec? Circ. No. 3.
"	29	" 23	"	Nov. 14	Rec? despatch of June 24 <sup>th</sup>
Perry M. C.	-	Nov 13	"	13	Transmits Consul Perry's bond.
" O. H.	-	Jan 1	1858	Mar 15	... & draft for salary - No fees col- lected.
"	1	" 3	"	"	Has sent Treaty with Siam by Dr. Good.
"	2	"	"	"	Transmitting receipt & draft for office rent.

# Canton, China

Name	No.	Date	Year	Rec?	Support.	
Perry O. H.	1	Jan 3	1858	Apr 30	Rec? despatch of Oct. 25 <sup>th</sup> - Has entrusted Simen Peaty to Surgeon Wood for transmission	
Cook J. P.	3	" 12	" "	" 14	Rec? Cir. No. 4 - Reply thereto	
"	-	Apr 28	" "	" 28	Presents his claim for services as Marshal, with explanation.	
"	-	May 1	" "	May 4	Letter of the 30 <sup>th</sup> , rec? - Further explanation as to his claim - Amt. of fees rec?.	
Perry O. H.	1	Jan 3	" "	June 7	Duplicate.	
"	"	4	Feb 20	" "	May 15	Blockade of Canton removed - Consulate located at Whampoa - Slow revival of trade.
"	"	5	May 2	" "	Aug 10	App? H. P. Blanchard Apt. at Whampoa - Reasons for it at length.
"	"	6	Sep 1	" "	Nov 22	Returns to June 30 <sup>th</sup> , with Seamen's vouchers.
"	"	7	" "	" "	" "	Death of J. Upton.
"	"	8	" "	" "	" "	Rec? des. of Mich. 3 <sup>rd</sup> - Explanation of his acct., with Exchange vouchers
Blanchard H. P.	-	"	"	"	"	Seamen shipped and discharged.
Perry O. H.	9	"	28	"	Dec. 28	Half Register of the London's acct.
Blanchard H. P.	-	Oct 9	" "	" "	" "	Returns at Whampoa to Sep. 30.
Whipple H. H. M.	Jan 6	1859	Jan 7			Information wanted as to J. Cook's services as Marshal
Perry O. H.	10	Dec 17	1858	Apr 1		Des. of Aug. 10 rec?
"	"	1	Jan 12	1859	Mich 17	Fees for 1857-58.
"	"	2	" 13	" "	Apr 1	Arrivals in 1858. Decrease of trade.
Blanchard H. P.	-	" 6	" "	" "	" "	Returns for Whampoa to Dec. 31.
"	"	" 28	" "	" "	" "	Death of W. R. Whistley.
Perry O. H.	3	Feb 28	" "	May 12		Rec? & explanation.
"	"	4	" "	" "	" "	Contingent expenses, with explanation.
"	"	5	Mich 3	" "	" "	Des. of Nov. 23? rec? - Remarks in app. rel. to sale of drafts - Wants his loss in exchange allowed.
Blanchard H. P.	-	Apr 22	" "	June 23		Returns to Mich. 31.
Williams S. H.	11	" "	" "	" "	28	Rel. to the app? of an Intestment

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# Canton, China.

From	No.	Date	Year	Received	Import
Oliver & Perry	34	May 8	1861	July 19	Notice of the death of Abram Ricaby and Thomas Cort, both American Citizens, at the hands of pirates. whilst occupied in their vocation of running the Am. Steamer "Meelee" between Canton + Hong Kong.
Oliver & Perry	5	June 11	"	Sept. 6	Transmits returns for 1/2 year ending Dec 31, 1860, of the Import + Export Trade at the port of Canton
Mrs M. Ricaby		July 28	"	Aug 6	Dated Cleveland. - Wishes information as to the best way of selling the estate of her brother Mr. Ricaby, who was murdered by Chinese pirates as related above.
Oliver & Perry	6	July 1	"	Sept 13	Transmits a/c for contingent expenses of Consulate for 1860. Advice of Sft.
Oliver & Perry	7	" 3	"	"	Transmits a/c for contingent expenses of Consulate for 1861, together with vouchers. Advice of Sft.
A. M. Ricaby		Oct 3	"	Oct 7	Dated Hillsdale, Mich. - Wants Inventory of the estate of the late Capt. Abram Ricaby who was murdered by Chinese pirates near Canton in Apl last.
Elisha Whittelsey		Sept 19	"	Sept 19	Relative to the Salary a/c of S. M. Borneay, Interpreter to US Consulate at Canton
"	"	"	"	Oct 7	Copy - Relating to the above.
Borneay S. M.		Oct 1	1861	Decr 30	Notice of Sft. with vouchers + certificate
Lt. P. Blanchard		Jan 10	1862	Jan 18	Explanation of his claim for comp. as Lt. S. Marshal under appoint from Mr Perry.
W. C. Blanchard		" 30	"	" 31	Acknowledging receipt of our letter relative to his claim for comp. Lt. S. Marshal. Requests that the letter of Mr Perry, which he sent to Dept may be returned to him.
S. M. Borneay Interp.		Jan 1	1862	Mar 21	July a/c.
"		Apr 1	"	June 25	do
Jos B. Alley		Mar 3	"	Mar 4	Submits Claim of H. P. Blanchard as Marshal & suggests propriety of approp. in his behalf
L. D. Noble		Aug 4	"	Aug 6	Inquires re: Capt. Ricaby, murdered by Pirates 1 1/2 yrs ago. Also if Mr Perry is Lt. S. C.
J. H. Perry		July 1	"	Sept 11	Off Rent.
S. B. Kim		" 8	"	" 26	Enc 4 <sup>th</sup> Jls. Receipts of Am. Mercantile in Canton
J. B. Osgood		Oct 24	"	"	Comes rel to Mr. Blanchard's claim as Marshal
S. C. Kim		Jan 14	1863	Jan 14	Approp. needed for Marshals sal. for July 1 to Aug 30 60 of \$165.76
C. H. Perry		Dec 5	1862	Feb 14	Reply to Dept of Aug 7. Pull report on late Capt. Ricaby's estate.
L. C. Parsons		Mar 10	1863	Mar 12	Inquiring about Capt. Ricaby's estate
S. M. Borneay. Interp.		Jan 1	"	" 30	Salary a/c + notice of Sft.

Canton

Name	No	Date	Recd	Import
O. H. Perry		Mar 1 1863	May 13	Reamt of 4 dit arrived
E. C. Parsons		Apr 4 "	Apr	Inquiry about Capt Rickard's estate
R. C. Parsons		May 7 "	May 11	Capt Rickard's sister decessed in Nov 5 salute How much will copy cost. He is free friend, not agent
R. W. Rickard		Dec 17 1862	Dec 20	Inquiry about estate of Capt Rickard decessed
W. E. Putnam		May 11 1863	July 10	List of seamen shipped & discharged - Agent Whampoa
O. H. Perry		" 12 "	" "	Returns.
"	1	Sept 10 1863	Dec 5	Am & Sep, 9 Decs. Dist 2 qrs of 1863 (stat)
"	2	Oct 1 "	" 15	Am & Sep. Decs
"	3	" 5 "	" 21	Harrington's Extra.
J. W. Bonney		" 28 "	Jan 2/64	Requests that his salary of 3 <sup>rd</sup> gr @ \$1000, may be changed to @ \$1500. per ann. - Legal expressions
J. B. Osgood		Jan 7 1864	Jan 12	How must late Marshal Blanchard apply for balance of compensation due him?
J. And.		" 21 "	" 21	Is H. P. Blanchard entitled to compensation as Marshal provided by Act of Congress from 1 <sup>st</sup> July to 31 <sup>st</sup> August 1860?
O. H. Perry		4 Feb 10	May 19	Reports for yr as 1863 & Returns for 4 <sup>th</sup> yr.
"		5 Apr 9	Aug 7	Returns 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup>
"		7 Aug 12	not noted	Death of Mr. Vincent Micholls of Dist Indianan
"		8 " "	" "	Returns of 3 <sup>rd</sup> gr. & 4 <sup>th</sup>
"		6 " "	Nov. 3	Notice of death of Interpreter, Bonney.





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NAME.	NO.	DATE.	A. D.	RECEIVED.	IMPORT.
F. C. Beaman	-	Jan. 5, 1867	Jan. 8	Ingt. rel. to Comdr. of Stmr. "Murrel" who was killed by Chinese pirates bet. Hong Kong, & Canton. in 1861.	
E. M. King	→	May 3	May 6	Acks. recpt. of appt. as U. S. C. & encg. his bond oath of office & allegiance, duly executed.	
"	"	"	"	State that he was born in Portsmouth N. H. and apptd. from Cal. never resided in China or its dependencies.	
5th Auditor	I.	June 7	June 10	Ingt. rel. to salary a/c. of Mr. E. M. King U. S. Con. for time occupied while receiving his instructions	
E. M. King	-	" 6	" 7	Acks. recpt. of official passport.	
"	-	"	"	Will sail for port on 11th inst.	
O. H. Perry	20	Mar. 30	" 14	Returns for 4th q. 1866.	
Mary Parish	I.	May 9	May 18	Ingt. rel. to her brother, Capt. A. Biscoe who died at C. &c. &c.	
H. P. Jones.	-	Mar. 25	July 8	Rel. to the Consulate at Macao - necessity of salary & recommending Mr. Edell as Consul.	
5th Auditor	I.	July 13	" 15	Ingt. rel. to ap. of H. P. Jones as acting Interpreter.	
O. H. Perry	-	Mar. 31	Sep. 20	Info. Dept. that he has appointed Mr. H. P. Jones, to take charge of the office during his leave of absence & will to draw for salary &c. &c.	
H. P. Jones.	1	Apr. 10	" "	Reports his having taken charge of the Consulate office during the absence of Mr. Perry & encg. inventory of property.	
"	2	June 28	" 17	Encg. Marriage Certificate	
"	3	" 30	" "	" ap. for office rent from May 1st to 31st of Oct. 1867 with Memoranda & certificate, showing that he has taken the present Consular building upon conditions that after the 1st year the rent be reduced.	
"	4	" 30	" "	Encg. a/c for Miscel. Exp. for 2d. q. 1867 with explanation &c. same.	
"	5	" "	" "	Commercial returns for 2d. q. 1867 & remarks on the China trade.	
Fifth Auditor.	I.	Sep. 20	" 21	Info. Dept. that Mr. H. P. Jones has forwarded his ap. for salary, & asks when said salary commences.	
H. P. Jones.	-	July 26	Oct. 5	(Confidential.) Rel. to the estate of Capt. A. Biscoe & explaining the action of Mr. Perry in the case.	

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Ganton, China.

NAME.	NO.	DATE.	A. D.	RECEIVED.	IMPORT.
H. P. Jones.	6	July 11, 1867	Oct. 7		Enclg. several unclaimed letters.
"	7	" 18. "	" 2.		Refg. to resignation of the late Interpreter & requests the appoint. of Rev. Chas. F. Preston to that office, & informing the Dept. that Mr. Preston has been acting as Interpreter & is entitled salary as per. his acct. to 5 <sup>th</sup> Auditor.
E. M. King.	1	Aug. 13. "	" 7.		Infq. Dept. of his arrival & entrance upon the official duties.
Fifth Auditor	J.	Oct. 17. "	" 18.		Enclg. rel. to the acct. of C. F. Preston for salary as acting U.S. Interpreter.
"	"	" 22. "	" 28.		Enclg. rel. to acct. of Mr. E. M. King U.S. Com. for salary while making transit to post.
H. P. Jones.	8	" "	" "		
"	"	9 Aug. 10. "	" 7.		Reports arrival of Mr. E. M. King on the 7 <sup>th</sup> inst. Enclg. an inventory of consular property & states, as he received said property from Mr. Perry, he has returned the same to him to turn of. To Mr. King, the newly appointed Consul.
"	18	" "	Dec. 5.		Enclg. acct. for part of 3 <sup>rd</sup> qr. 1867.
Fifth Auditor	J.	Dec. 3 " "	" "		Enclg. rel. to the acct. of Mr. H. P. Jones late duty Com. from July 1 <sup>st</sup> to Aug. 10, 1867.
E. M. King.	3	Oct. 10 "	" "		Enclg. a list of articles required for the use of the Consulate.
"	14	" " " "	" 11.		Rel. to the estate of Capt. A. Ricabz, of "Stow" "Melee".
C. H. Ricabz	J.	Jan. 2, 1868	Jan. 6.		Asks whether the U.S. Com. has made a report rel. to the estate of Capt. A. Ricabz.
Geo. E. Foster.	"	" 9. "	" 11.		Making request for the heirs of Capt. John Kendrick to have U.S. Com. search up de. said to have been deposited at consulate by said Capt.
E. M. King.	2.	Sep. 30, 1867.	" 23.		Returns for 3 <sup>rd</sup> qr. 1867.
"	5	Nov. 20. "	" "		Annual Commercial report for 1867.
C. H. Perry	-	Mar. 31 " "	" "		Returns for 1 <sup>st</sup> qr. 1867.
Fifth Auditor	J.	Jan. 21 1868	" 22.		Infq. rel. to Mr. C. H. Perry's acct. for salary.
"	"	" Feb. 14. "	Feb. 15		Infq. Dept. that Mr. C. H. Perry has forwarded his acct. for time occupied in recg. instructions & making transit to his post.
"	"	" " " "	" "		Infq. for what time Mr. C. H. Perry is to be allowed, for making his transit from his post of duty.
C. H. Perry	-	" " " "	" "		Infq. Dept. that he was detained 30 days in China in the settlement of his acct. & arrived in N. Y. Feb. 2 <sup>d</sup> 1868.

Canton, China.

NAME.	NO.	DATE.	A. D.	RECEIVED.	IMPORT.
E. M. King	6	Dec. 31. 1867	Apr. 22	1868	Returns for 4 <sup>th</sup> gr. 1867.
"	7	Feb. 20 1868	" 23		Acks. receipt of Desp. No. 11 rel. to the appoint. of Rev. C. F. Preston as Interpreter & recommending the appointment.
"	8	" " " "	" "		Acks. receipt of Desp. No. 9. Rel. to the estate of Capt. Ricaby.
"	9	Mar. 31 " "	July 1		Encg. certain returns for the 1 <sup>st</sup> gr. 1868.
Jane H. Murray	10	Apr. 14 " "	June 15		Reports death of Wm. J. Murray.
"	J. June	" "	" 19		Recd. information concerning the death of Wm. J. Murray, his son.
E. M. King.	11	May 15 " "	July 13		Rel. to certain deeds supposed to have been deposited in the Consulate.
"	12	June 30 " "	Sep. 1		Returns & accts. for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> gr. 1868.
"	13	July 14 " "	" "		Acks. receipt of a box containing various Consular Blank Books.
"	14	Aug. 12 " "	Oct. 3		Acks. receipt of Desps. No. 15 & 18 & states that he will proceed to a settlement with the Ricaby Estate.
"	15	Sep. 30 " "	Dec. 7.		Encg. certain returns and accts. for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> gr. 1868.
Wm. Rankin Jr.	J. Oct. 20	" "	Oct. 21		Encg. official Bond of Rev. C. F. Preston, appoint'd U.S. Interpreter.
"	"	Nov. 4 " "	Nov. 5		Returns Mr. Preston's Bond with the required stamps.
Asst. Sec. of Treas.	" " 11	" "	" 12		Acks. receipt of Depts. Letter of 9 <sup>th</sup> inst. encg. official Bond of Mr. C. F. Preston appoint'd U.S. Interpreter.
E. M. King.	15	Oct. 12 " "	Dec. 8		Rel. to the settlement of the estate of Abram Ricaby.
"	16	Jan. 6 1869	Mar. 23		Returns & accts. for office rent & other exp. for 4 <sup>th</sup> gr. 1868, also aggregate of Secs.
"	17	" 10 " "	" "		Recd. Seal & press.
S. P. Chenoweth	1	May 5 " "	May 7		Accepts appointment. Acks. receipt of official Bond &c. He was born in State of Virginia & appointed from the same place.
"	2	" " " "	" "		Acks. receipt of communication of Apr. 5 <sup>th</sup> rel. to his compensation Transit.
"	3	" " " "	" "		Acks. receipt of communication of Apr. 15 <sup>th</sup> with forms of Certificate to accompany Consular accounts.
Asst. Secy. of Treas.	J. " 10	" "	" 11		Acks. receipt of Depts. Letter of 7 <sup>th</sup> instant encg. official Bond of Bernard S. Chenoweth, appointed U.S. Consul at Canton.

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## Canton, China.

NAME.	NO.	DATE.	A. D. RECEIVED.	IMPORT.
E. M. King	18	Mar. 31 1869	May 31	Returns & accts. for the 1 <sup>st</sup> qr. 1869.
B. P. Chenoweth	4	June 3	June 3	Acks. receipt of Desp. No. 4. with his passport will leave for his post with date via the overland route to San Francisco.
"	5	"	"	Acks. receipt of Desp. No. 5. with a set of circulars.
Fifth Auditor J.	7	"	8	Inq. concerning the accts. of Mr. B. P. Chenoweth for time occupied while receiving his instructions.
B. P. Chenoweth	6	" 9	" 18	Acks. receipt of Desp. No. 6.
E. M. King	19	" 11	July 29	Acks. receipt of Circular of Mar. 14 1869, announcing the appoint. of Hon. Hamilton Fish, as Secy. of State.
"	20	" 31	" Aug. 28	Returns & accts. for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> qr. 1869.
Mrs. Jane N. Murray J.	Aug. 19	"	21	Req. to know how she shall obtain possession of the effects of her late son Mrs. J. Murray.
John L. Bullard	"	Sep. 7	Sep. 8	Req. to know how a Consul's Apt. is compensated.
B. P. Chenoweth	7	Aug. 14	" 28	Reports his arrival at his post on the 13 <sup>th</sup> inst. & entered upon his duties with due Ency. Inventory of Consular property at Certificate of Transfer.
Act. 5 <sup>th</sup> Auditor J.	Oct. 5	"	Oct. 6	Inq. about the accts. of Mr. B. P. Chenoweth. W. S. C. for time occupied in his transit to his post of duty.
B. P. Chenoweth	8	Aug. 18	Nov. 1	Death of Capt. H. W. Moses, of Ark. "Rome".
"	9	Sep. 13	Oct. 28	Acks. receipt of flag & blank forms.
"	10	" 30	Nov. 30	Ency. accts. for office rent & miscell. exp. for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> qr. 1869.
"	11	"	"	Returns & accts. for 3 <sup>rd</sup> qr. 1869.
E. M. King	-	Nov. 6	" 8	Reports his arrival at his home on the 3 <sup>rd</sup> inst.
Fifth Auditor J.	" 15	"	15	Inq. about the accts. of Mr. E. M. King, late W. S. C. for time occupied in making the transit from his post of duty.
"	"	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Inq. as to the accts. of Mr. B. P. Chenoweth, W. S. C. for time occupied while at his post.
B. P. Chenoweth	12	" 27	Mar. 28	Acks. No. 8, rel. to reporting to the U. S. Legation.
"	13	"	"	15 <sup>th</sup> Vol. U. S. Stats. recd. Com. Rel. & Dep. Cor.
"	14	" 31	"	Mis. & Rent fee, for 4 <sup>th</sup> qr. 69, explains item of book case & requires another.
"	15	Jan. 9	"	Returns for 4 <sup>th</sup> qr. 1869.
"	16	" 10	"	Nominates Rev. D. Dorman as interpreter in place of Rev. C. F. Preston resigned. Sends a mem from J. F. Howard recommending him.
"	17	" 20	"	Semi annual return of passports to Dec. 31, 69, and of fees.


*Canton.*

77.

NAME.	NO.	DATE.	A. D.	RECEIVED.	IMPORT.
B. P. Chenoweth	18	Mar 5	1870	May 2.	Rel. to charging fees in certain cases. Asks instructions from the Dept. of long statement rel. to Russell & Co. & others.
Fifth Auditor	J - 30			Apr. 1	Inq. rel. to pay of D. Vrooman as interpreter from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.
B. P. Chenoweth	19	" 26	"	May 21	Commercial reports.
"	" 20	" 31	"	June 22	Enreg. acct. for Miscel. Exp. for 1 <sup>st</sup> qr. 1870. Explaining the charge made in his acct. for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> qr. 1869.
"	" 21	" "	"	"	Enreg. acct. for rent for the 1 <sup>st</sup> qr. 1870.
"	" 22	" "	"	"	Accts. for the 1 <sup>st</sup> qr. 1870.
"	" 23	" "	"	"	Returns " " " "

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# CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DISPOSITION.	RECORD.	
					VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Carleton</i> <i>B. P. Chasnovath, Consul.</i> <i>Commenced Apr. 15, 1870.</i> <i>Left June 21, 1870.</i>	20	1870 Mch 31	Contingent expenses. Also insolvencies, set. to defraying expenses for apprehending thieves from W. A. Tang.			
	21	" "	Accounts for office rent			
	22	" "	Advice of draft for office rent \$117. <sup>00</sup> Contingent expenses \$63. <sup>40</sup>			
	23	" "	Return no. 1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr			
<i>A. V. Vossman, Interpreter.</i>		June 30	Accounts & Returns 2 <sup>d</sup> Qtr			
	1	July 8	Death of Mr. Chasnovath. Affairs of the Consulate			
	1	Sept 9	His appt. by Minister as Vice Consul	11/25.26.7		
	213	" 30	Return of Accounts 3 <sup>d</sup> Qtr	12/28.7		
<i>R. H. Jewell, Consul.</i> <i>Commenced Oct. 31, 1870.</i> <i>Still Consul.</i>	14	" "	Advice of draft for \$117. <sup>00</sup> annual 28. <sup>75</sup>	12/12.7		
	Feb	Oct 24	Born aboard "If I accept appt. can I have leave of absence 185 days?"	10/25.7		
	"	"	Rel. to his conditional acceptance of appt.	11/1.7		
	"	26	Accept appt. and leave of absence for 60 days	11/1.7		
<i>A. V. Vossman</i>	Nov 8		Accept appt. as Consul	11/2.7		
	"	27	Rel. to the execution of his bond	12/15.7		
	Dec 15		As to necessity of reporting at Dept. before leaving	12/19.7		
	"	9	Oct 19. Will send bond next mail	1/25.7		
<i>R. H. Jewell</i> <i>A. V. Vossman</i>	1-7	" 31	Returns, Accounts, and advice of draft	3/25.7		
	Jan 29	1871	Rel. to his request to be paid	2/1.7		
	8	" 9	Act. Consular Regulations & Dept. Register. Impassable to execute bond in China	2/24.7/1/1		
	Feb 15		His arrival at San Francisco on way to post	2/24.7		
<i>R. H. Jewell</i> <i>A. V. Vossman</i> <i>R. H. Jewell</i>	9-10	Mch 31	Returns & Accounts	3/25.7		
	1	about 8	Use inscription of duties	3/22.7		
	"	"	Inventory (to be checked)	3/22.7		
	11	" 8	Returns	3/22.7		
<i>A. V. Vossman</i> <i>R. H. Jewell</i>	2	May 7	Act. civ. of Feb 9 <sup>th</sup> 71.	7/24.7		
	3	" "	Absence of H. M. Blanchard formerly Apt. at Wampoa. Has not been in China for 10 yrs. yet his name appears in Register	7/24.7		
	24	" 6	Advice of draft. Transit apt.	7/24.7		
	5	July 5	Returns	7/24.7		
	6	" 15	Act. documents.	7/24.7		
	7	" 24	Death of Jacobus Murray.	7/24.7		
	8	" 11	Loss of Am. Steamship "Mar.".	7/24.7		
	9	" "	Excellent in his service in consequence of appearance of placards denouncing missionaries sent of the Society	7/24.7		
	10	Aug. 10	Difficulty in selecting a Vice Consul.	7/24.7		
	11	" 11	Same subject as No. 9	7/24.7		
	12	Sept. 11	Act. civ. H. Condition of affairs in China.	10/12.7		
	13	Oct. 10	Trade decline of in the southern ports of China & in the island towns & cities.	7/24.7		
	14	" "	Env. Commercial report.	7/24.7		
	15	" "	Returns & Accounts	3/2.7		
	16	Nov 27	Cons. Vossman requested in No. 14.	3/2.7		
	Dec 7		Resignation as Interpreter	3/2.7		
<i>A. V. Vossman</i> <i>R. H. Jewell</i>	17	" 11	Resignation of Mr. Vossman as Interpreter. Appt. of Rev. Andrew P. Hopper D.D.	3/2.7		
	18	Nov 11	His return to post for 1871	3/2.7		
	Dec. 31		Explanation of his accounts	2/24.7		
	19	" 22	Nominations to D. Williams as Apt. at Hing Chow, Ill. of Namam	2.27.7		

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CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.		NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DISPOSITION.	RECORD.
						VOL. PAGE.
From page 64.						
Canton, continued						
H. G. M. Jewell, Consul						
14-20	Jan. 2	Accounts & Returns			4. 1. 7	
21	Jan. 10	Chk. cir. 18.			2. 27 7	
22	Feb. 25	Death of G. Delano Williams, Apt. at Hainan on 26 <sup>th</sup> inst.			2. 23. 6 10 4	
23	Apr. 1	Returns			4. 25. 7	
24	"	Returns			4. 21. 7.	
25	Apr. 8	Resignation of Interpreter at Haffer - differently in giving the office			5. 23. 6 4 2	
26	" 10	Chk. cir. 26			5. 23 7	
27	" 8	Has appld. Hing Ming Goh Interpreter & appt. of 1st apt			4. 25-	
28	May 1	Vizars, "Shark" who has rendered himself liable for hospital dues			4. 25 7	
29	" 15	Nominates Bruce R. Davis as Apt. at Ning Chuan			4. 25 7.	
29 <sup>2</sup>	" 6	Has appt. of Hing Ming Goh as Interpreter & a temporary apt.			4. 25. 7	
31	" 21	Chk. 16 & 21 & circulars 16-18-19			2. 22. 2	
32	July 1	Reut & his account.			8. 23 4	
33	"	Returns.			8. 23 7	
34	July 10	Death of Rev. Wm. E. Chaney			4. 23 4	
35	" 20	" " C. D. Williams.			7. 9.	
36	"	Chk. 24. Gives information rel. to case of Howard & Co. before the Consular Court.			7. 9.	
37	" 24	Mail communication bet Canton & the U.S. Time & place will be saved by making exception in par. 4, Reg.			8. 9. 6/4. 6	
38	" 31	Letter 101 by Chk. 25 & his 21			10/0	
39	Aug. 21	Right of Consul to demand fees in cases of legal proceedings			10/0 17 7	
40	Sept 2	Chk. 26-28 & his 23. Delay in receiving mails because they pass through Consul General			11/1. 7	
41	" 5	Chinese Coolie Trade. violation of U.S. Coolie Act by the Hainan. naturalized, child of M. S.			11/1. 7 7	
41-42	" 9 & 18	Chk. 29 & circular 24			" 2. 7	
43	Oct. 1	Interpreter - nominates David Thomsen, as temp. Int.			" 23 27	
44	" 3	Accounts			12. 7. 8	
45	" 1	Returns			12. 7. 8	
46	" 12	Trade of Canton - its advantages & difficulties			12. 7. 8	
47	Nov. 5	Forwarding records for Agricultural Dept.			12. 26. 27. 8	
48	" 11	Mut. Boat of down.			12. 2.	
49	" 13	Asks for copies of certain circulars			" 10. 8	
50	" 29	New national flag adopted by Chinese. Govt.			" 24. 8	
51	Dec. 6	Receipt of letter from h. post of P. R. N. in Apt. at Ning Chuan			" 24. 7	
52	" 7	Tribute of respect paid to memory of Hon. Wm. H. Edwards			" 24. 8	
54	" 14	Chk. 32. Circulars sent in numbering of despatches			2. 25. 7	
55	" " 34.	Transmission of the mail. for Sept. Time lost in sending through the Consulate Genl.			2. 25. 6	
56	" 30	Transmission of mail matters bet. Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai & Yokohama. Time bet. ports given.			1. 25. 7	
57	" 27	Chk. documents - Bankers Books.			2. 25. 7. 10. 7	

CONSULAR REGISTER TO THE DEPARTMENT.

	FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE. 1873.	SUBJECT.	DISPOSITION.
Banton.	P. S. M. Jewell, Consul.	58-59	Jan. 2	Accounts & Returns.	\$ 25. f
		60	" 28	Ack. circulars 37-28-29	" 25 f
		61	Feb. 1	" 35+36.	" 25 f
		62	" 10	Care of the St. "Spark". - Refers to his 28 & Sept. 29. Ack. sept. consideration of the question whether Consul rightfully dismissed a hospital case of said st. supposed to have become due prior to act of June 29, 1870. Inc. letter & protest against same.	" 25 f
		63	March 11	(Ack. 35 & 36)	" 25 f
		64	" 12	Ack. 39. Wants further instructions re. B. & C. as the new Commission, from E. Lawrence.	" 25 f
		65	" 19	" 39 & articles named therein	" 25 f
		66	April 1	Quarterly Returns	" 25 f
		68	April 4	Point out errors in the numbering of his despatches	" 25 f
		67	" 1	Accounts.	" 25 f
		69	" 29	Ack. circular 30.	" 25 f
		70	" 29	Death, by drowning, of Maurice A. Corrao on 23 <sup>d</sup> inst.	" 25 f
		71-72	May 8	Ack. circular 32 & documents	" 25 f
		73	June 7	" " 35+36	" 25 f
		74	" 13	" 46+47 + Circular 37	" 25 f
		75	" 18	Refers to Circular 37. Character desired. Pilotage regulation in Banton.	" 25 f
		76	July 1	Mis Document	" 25 f
		77	July 1	Quarterly returns	" 25 f
		78	" 21	Spencer Hospital. Once Consul desires opinion of Dept. as to Mayor's settlement.	" 25 f
		79	Sept. 1	Rev D. Wooman, resignation of and nomination of their Agent to temporarily perform the duties of Interpreter	" 25 f
		80	" 15	Ack 48-49 + Circulars 38, 39, 40 + 41	" 25 f
		81	Sept 12	" Circular 42.	" 25 f
		82	" 18	" " 42.	" 25 f
		83	" 15	Rev Amos Wooman, resignation of office of Interpreter	" 25 f
		84	Oct 1	Rent & misc expenses acct.	" 25 f
		85	" 1	Quarterly returns.	" 25 f
		86	" 25	Annual Council Report.	" 25 f
		87	Nov 24	Ack Circ 44-45, Despatch 53, and Vol. 17 Statistics.	" 25 f
		90	Jan 4	Resignation of himself. Cause of dissatisfaction, History of the past re. to the Consulate re.	" 25 f
		90	" 1	Quarterly returns.	" 25 f
		88	" 1	Rent & Misc expenses acct.	" 25 f
		91	" 10	Fundament Group seeds for Dept of Agriculture	" 25 f
		92	" 10	Ack circs 46-47	" 25 f
		93	" 10	" 55. Will Ag. Wm. temporary Interpreter salary fixed at \$720 per annum.	" 25 f
Hon John Scott				April 10 charges to Consul Jewell, says he is unfit for the position & requests his removal.	" 25 f
N. H. H. Jewell		411	March 17	Ack circs 47 & 48.	" 25 f
		45	" 17	" 55. Re. re. to deal process for the Agency, also Cir. 50-51	" 25 f
		96	April 1	Quarterly returns.	" 25 f
		97	" 1	" Accounts, Rent & Misc. expenses.	" 25 f
		98	" 1	Unpaid dividends due from the Bankrupt Estate of Nye & Co. Consul proposes to deposit same in the U.S. Treasury	" 25 f
		99	" 8	Ack circ. 52.	" 25 f
Joh. A. G. Jewell		3	May 16	Rent, all on record.	" 25 f
A. J. Jewell		100	" 1	Account for dividends of Bankrupt estate of King & Co., proposed to remit same to Treasury.	" 25 f
John A. Jewell		1	" 7	Lost change of Consulate this date.	" 25 f
		2	" 7	In residence.	" 25 f
A. J. Jewell		101	" 6	Ack circ 56.	" 25 f
		102	" 6	Quarterly returns.	" 25 f



CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DISPOSITION.
		1874		
Canton, continued	103	May 6	Misc. account.	765
Robt. M. Jewell, Consul	104	July 4	Arrived in Washington on the 1st, 20th day to meet Statement ret. to his consular officer	7/10/4
Jos. R. Coryell	4	June 12	Act. circ. 57	7/5
	5	" 12	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7-5
	6	" 12	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7/5
R. M. Jewell	105	Aug 9	Defense against certain charges brought against him in reference to his official conduct. Give his own version of the history of the facts by virtue of official documents by copy of his sworn affidavit.	820 7/20/5
	106	" 19	Andersson's resignation.	7/5
Robt. M. Lindall, Con.	7	Sept 19	Accepts appointment. Give Oath, Nationality, Whence appointed, &c.	7/25
Jos. R. Coryell, &c.	8	Aug 12	Transmitted by the vessel.	11/25
	9	" 20	Act. 62, copy of appropriation bill received	11/25
Robt. M. Lindall	10	Sept 18	Ret. act.	11/25
Jos. R. Coryell, &c.	11	" 18	Act. 61 & 62	11/25
	12	Oct 23	Returns.	12/26
	13	" 27	Act. 61 & 62.	11/30
	111	Dec 2	Act. 61.	7/5
Robt. M. Lindall, Con.	1	June 11	Arrived at post Dec 20.	7/25
	2	" 11	Inventary of property enclosed.	7/25
Jos. R. Coryell, &c.	15	Dec 31	Consulate turned over to Mr. Lindall this day 1874	7/5
	16	" 31	Returns.	7/5
	17	" 31	Ret. & Misc. acct. for 12 mo.	7/5
Robt. M. Lindall, Con.	3	Jan 24	Regulations & Circulars.	7/5
J. R. Coryell	18	Sept 13	Appointed to the position of Consul, &c. per month allowed him by the order of Hon. Sec. of State.	7/25
Robt. M. Lindall, Consul.	11	Oct 25	Recommendation Andersson.	7/5
J. R. Coryell	19	Sept 1	Arrived from Shanghai to Canton consul returns.	5/3
			Also allowances for	
Robt. M. Lindall, Consul.	5	Mar 9	Act. 61 & 62. Circulars recommended for introduction several and also to be allowed as salaries for	7/5
J. R. Coryell	6	" 10	Same. Circulars recommended for introduction several and also to be allowed as salaries for	7/5
Charles P. Lincoln, Consul	1	June 5	Accepts appointment, Give Oath & Oath, Nationality &c.	7/5
Robt. M. Lindall	7	Apr 13	Returns & accounts.	7/5
	8	" 28	Consulate turned over to J. R. Coryell.	7/5
	9	May 5	Frederic L. Talbot, nominated as U.C.	7/5
Charles P. Lincoln	2	June 17	Subary draft notice of.	7/25
			" 30 Amount of salary draft and other matters of a similar nature	7/5
F. R. Talbot & Son	10	May 22	Amount of salary.	7/5
Robt. M. Lindall.	11	" 14	Consulate turned over to F. R. Talbot, U.C. this day.	7/5
	12	" 14	Estate of King & Co. Effects of handover over to F. R.	7/5
			Talbot U.C.	
	15	" 14	Commission as consul received.	7/5
	16	" 14	Consular Agencies. None exist in his consular district.	7/5
	17	" 14	Exchange voucher for 44 days salary, &c.	7/5
F. R. Talbot U.C.			Consulate, has taken charge of same to day	7/5
Charles P. Lincoln	21	July 14	Despatch No 14 read, have not read, draft, then read where was it sent? Will send on special steamer upon receipt of draft. Telegrams are sent to Mr. Talbot	7/5
See page 22	24	Sept 11	Delay in reaching post. Cause of.	7/5

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# CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NAME VESSEL	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DISPOSITION
		1875		
Blue Foo.	51-52	Jan 31	Quarterly Returns	4.11.7
W. J. Hobbes, Consul	14	" "	Annual	4.11.7
	55	" 31		4.11.7

From page 71.

Consular

	1875.		
R. P. Lincoln, Cons	5 Oct 1	Accounts.	12/12/75
	6 "	Returns.	12/12/75
	7 "	Inventory of Consular property enclosed. Assumed Charge of Office Sept 24. 1875.	12/12/75
	8 Nov 13	Annual Rpt.	1/5/76
	9 "	16 Stationery requisites.	1/5/76
	10 "	20 " S. Rpt.	1/2/76
J. H. Davis, C.C.	13 Sept 10	Material. No action taken by C.C. rel. to the appointment of Cons. 7. from J. H. Davis accepting appointment as Interpreter. 6-11 red.	2/1/76
W. L. Davis, C.C.	" 10	accepts appointment.	2/1/76
J. H. Davis, C.C.	19 "	10 Despatch of May 14. + Statistical atlas recd.	2/1/76
	20 "	11 Indocummentals vessels. Report on. Circ of May 24. 1875. recd.	2/1/76
	21 "	15 Accounts + returns.	2/1/76

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# CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM	NO.	DATE 1876	SUBJECT	DISPOSITION
Canton to P. Lincoln, Com.	11	Jan 3	Accounts.	1/15
	12	" 3	Returns.	2/15
	13	" 15	Despatch of Nov. 2. 75. recd.	2/15
	14	Feb 26	Flag staff & figures furnished for use of Consulate by Mess Consul Talbot. Explanation of. Reply to Dept.	4/25
	15	March 15	" 8. recd.	5/8
	16	Apr 10	Accounts.	7/19
	17	" 10	Returns.	4/19
	18	May 27	Accounts. " 11. recd.	7/26
			24. Chairman & boatmen. Requests permission to change the port about \$40. per month for hire of.	5-7
	19	July 6	Accounts.	7/15
	20	" 8	Returns.	7/15
	21	Aug 26	Circ. " 4. recd.	7/15
	22	Oct 18	Returns.	7/15
	23	" 18	Accounts.	7/15
	24	" 20	Annual Rpt.	7/15
	25	Nov 27	Circ. " 6. recd.	7/15
	1877 26	Jan 4	Accounts.	3/15
	27	" 4	Returns.	4/15
	28	March 5	Address of despatches. Will see that they are properly addressed in future. " 15. recd.	4/15
	29	Apr 7	Accounts.	6/15
	30	" 7	Returns.	7/15
	31	May 12	Circ. " 7, 8 & 9. recd.	7/15
	32	" 14	Circ. of 12 <sup>th</sup> March. recd.	7/15
	33	May 25	Kiung Chow (Hoi How) on the Island of Hainan & Pak Hoi on the Main Land, within Consular district recently opened to trade. Report on.	7/26, 27
	34	" 20	Circ. of 22. March. recd.	7/26
	35	" 30	Circ. of 20 <sup>th</sup> Feb. recd.	7/26
	36	July 6	Accounts.	7/15
	37	" 6	Returns.	7/15
	38	Aug 14	Trade Dollar. Its circulation in China. A value given to it by the local authorities in Canton. Procla- mation issued making it receivable for Custom duties. Suggestion as to how its use might be increased in China.	10/17, 20
	39	Oct. 4	Accounts.	12/15
	40	" 4	Returns.	12/15
	41	Nov. 1	Annual Report.	1/15
	42	" 27	Trade Circ. of 16 <sup>th</sup> Aug. recd.	7/15
1878 43	Jan. 11	Accounts.	7/15	
44	" 11	Returns.	7/15	
45	Feb 26	Accounts for Misc. Expenses. Gives explanation rel. to the sign- ing of Vouchers of. Reply to Dept.	4/19, 20	
46	Apr 19	Tornado at Canton. Incl. account of, causing great loss in property and life. U.S. Consulate remained un- injured. Clippings from the China Mail' rel. to mail '72. 6. 1	6/15	
" 17	Old woman's apparel & a suit by persons abroad to their friends in U. S. Acc. Circ. of Jan. 31/78. recd. to.	6/15		
47	" 26	Returns.	7/15	
48	" 28	Accounts.	7/15	
49	June 14	Emigration of Chinese to Peru (Coolie Trade) by the line of steamers established by the Com. Mercantile firm of Messrs. O. plant & Co. Opposition of Chinese & Hong Kong authorities. Continuation of voluntary passengers. Reports from the press & correspondence on the subject. Consular on the matter at Canton.	7/6, 7	

# CONSULAR REGISTER---TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DISPOSITION
Canton.	50.	1878	Relatives.	3/1
P. Lincelle, Com	51.	5. 4 1880	Consulate.	Ref.
	52.	30	Transfer of agency at from jurisdiction of Amoy to that of Canton. Will nominate suitable person for this post. Not recd.	9/27 f.
	53.	Aug 2	Will nominate Collier to Williams as vice. Aft of Chief a request of Am. citizens that Mr. Williams be appointed Cons. Agent.	11/20.

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION.
<i>Canton</i>		1878		
<i>E. P. Lincoln Consul</i>	52.	June 20. Swatow.	Transfer of agency at, from jurisdiction of Consul at Canton	
			Will nominate suitable person for that post 25 received.	377
		Oct 12	Wilton Jones, officer, transferred by wire to day 8/184 for duty of	25 p.
	54.55	" 22 Accounts		100.
	56.	" 23. Swatow.	Consul at Canton, upon his resignation, from jurisdiction, see in	
			Cons. Agency at, find correspondence on this subject. No answer do that a	
			satisfied Consul has appointed as Director.	200
	1. 57	Nov 14. Canton.	Has assumed charge over the Cons. Agency at. Refers to his 31	
			respecting the appointment of a salaried Consul at. The appointing	
			Mr Williams received	100
	58	" 25 Canton.	Mr. Canton on the 25th inst. The loss of property is estimated at	
			about 500 millions. Chinese Government report several months, nothing at	26
	59	June 9. Returns		300
	60.	" 9. Accounts		300
	61	" 9. Swatow Agency at. Division of. Stability, to submit averages since		
			change, owing that not nation. received him to late.	300
	62	" 10. Returns, Swatow Agency.		300
	63	Feb 10. Canton.	came to the manufacture of sugar & other goods. Report on the	
			culture of it received	26
	64	Apr 9. Returns		400
	65	" 9. Returns		600
	66.	" 9. Accounts		100
	67	May 16. List of General Grant to Canton.	Cons. conspire certain giving a	
			full account of the reception of the party.	300
	68	June 4. Swatow.	Consul at, has the authority of having a building	
			at a rental not exceeding 2000 per annum for a term of five	800
			or ten years.	
	69	" 16 Swatow.	Chinese writer to the Agency at. Rec. letter from 6 Williams	
			Agency at, asking an allowance for, in addition to the allowance	
			of 500, granted for an interpreter.	500
	70	" 20 Swatow dated Nov 5th 1879 received.		100
	71	" 21 Swatow dated Nov 5th 1879 received.		500
	72	" 27 Accounts		200
	73	July 10	Charges preferred against the sub-prior of the Consulate. From	
			into report of his communications of, showing that said charges are	
			without any foundation. Refers to 33.	70
	74	" 11 Death of Capt Henry Clark, master of the "Director". Effects of the		
			passed in possession of Cons. Agt at Swatow.	100
	75	" 29 Accounts & Returns		100
	76	" 29 Accounts		100
	77	Aug 3. Accounts		100
	78	" 8 Returns		100
	79	" 9 Swatow. 2000 for the month of June 1879.		100
	80	" 9 Swatow. 2000 for the month of June 1879.		100
	82	Sept 10. Swatow. 2000 for the month of June 1879.		100
			has to leave charge of Consulate. Swatow. 2000 for the month of June 1879.	100
	83	" 18 Annual Report		200
	84	Oct 6. Returns		100
	85	" 10 Accounts		100
	86	" 10 Returns		100
	87	" 10 Accounts for Interpreter		100
	88	" 17 Change of the Consulate during the period of absence. Swatow		100
			that J. A. Chisholm will assume charge on 13th inst.	100
	89	" 30 Sanitary Reports. With endiagram to compare with instructions		100
			of June 24th 1879 respecting infectious diseases.	100
<i>A. Chisholm</i>				

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NAME, WHERE.	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT.	REMARKS AND DISPOSITION.
1879				
Canton	90.	Nov 11	Chinese written into the Consulate of Savatour. One of Dept will at-	
J. D. Cheshire, & Co. in charge	91	" 14	London back pay for, at the rate of 100. per month since Oct. 7, 1878. 1/2	
	92	" 24	" Health of the U.S. Place to which the word may be sent, as per-	
	93	" 24	led. Reply to circular 47.	
	94	" 24	Suppression of Chinese Interpreter. The Chinese Interpreter's account of	
	95	" 24	abstracting the Consular seal for the purpose of making a con-	
	96	" 24	tract entered into between the Provincial govt and	
	97	" 24	Consul Lincoln for the purchase of arms. Also circumstances	
	98	" 24	of the case & of correspondence.	
	99	" 24	Suppression of Interpreter by acting then Consul on account of ha-	
	100	" 24	ving affixed the consular seal to a contract entered into between	
	101	" 24	Consul Lincoln & the Provincial authorities for the purchase of arms.	
	102	" 24	Explains his conduct, & requests to be presented as interpreter 47.	
	103	" 24	Suppression of Interpreter by acting then Consul on account of ab-	
	104	" 24	stracting the consular seal for the purpose of making a contract, above referred to.	
	105	" 24	Provincial authorities consider the contract of an official character.	
	106	" 24	106	
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	110	" 24	110	
	111	" 24	111	
	112	" 24	112	
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	199	" 24	199	
	200	" 24	200	

# CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT:

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION.
		1880		
<i>London</i> F. A. Cheshire, Secy	106		Memorandum of the Chinese Intergal, against certain Chinese Rights in his Opium Sales that there is no correspondence, etc. record on the subject. Remains current among the old news of the subject, action of the intergal laws by the Chinese, etc. requests the Treasury to furnish copies of correspondence on subject.	
	107		Government Relations for 1878. Copy of, requested.	
	108	Apr 1	Returned.	
	109		8 Accounts	
	110		5 Account Salaries Interpreter at Swatow Agency.	
	111		8 Swatow. Returns for agency at	
	112		8 Extra wages collected from Am. M. "Mission" by Hon. Asst. at Swatow. Money has been rec'd from Asst. will be refunded to witness of case by next Am. mail. Reply to "105."	
	113		8 Account for temporary Interpreter & son to the first place of the Chuan Hwang Reasons for his employment. Advice of draft.	
	114		5 Account for Interpreter. Doubtless not having been signed he is now to be drawn for same.	
<i>to P. Lincoln</i>	115		20 Received duties	
	116		23 Claim of Miss E. Garvaldo agt. Estate of Messrs. King & Co. settled by Hon. Secy at Shanghai. Once given of Asst. from Miss E. authorizing Com. to collect & requests proceed to be forwarded to him.	
	117		30 Circular of Feb. 18, received.	
	118	May 1	Interpreter. Reinstatement of Mr. Shi as, reported. Reasons therefor.	
	119		1 Claim of the Chuan Chiang, Interpreter, agt. certain Chinese. Refers to "92 & 106" explains his action in the case.	
	120		8 Visit of H. B. H. Bauer, Russian of Russia. Account of the reception.	
	121	June 8	Papers on file at Consulate in the matter of Dr. Rev. A. P. Rogers.	
	122		10 Interpreter. Resignation of Yu C. Chuan as, endorsed.	
	123		12 Extra wages collected by Com. Asst. at Swatow from two sea-men of the "Amie S. Ball". States that as one seaman was a U.S. citizen, the Asst. declined to refund the amount, collected for.	
	124		15 Ruins & inundations. Loss of life and property and injuries to trade caused thereby.	
<i>William D. Scruggs</i>	125		20 Receipts app'd. in (Luan C. Road and other duties)	
<i>to P. Lincoln</i>	126	July 5	Accounts. Interpreter's.	
	127		12 Accounts. Rec'd. Miss. Cape.	
	128		70 Returns	
	129		12 Returns. Agency.	
	130		20 Returns of May 24, '80 received.	
	131		30 Circular of Apr. 11, '80 received.	
<i>William L. Scruggs</i>	132		Asst. Secretary's pleasure of Asst. to proceed to post 1-2 received.	
<i>to P. Lincoln</i>	133	Apr 20	Asst. Secy's order of July 18, received.	
	134		2 Accounts. Advice of draft.	
	135		2 Returns	
	136		2 Draft of F. A. Cheshire dated April 11, 1880, for \$1000. Payment of request by Treasury on ground that Com. had already drawn the amount. States that he has not so drawn & requests that draft be honored.	
	137		11 "34 received & copy thereof forwarded to Mr. Advertiser.	
	138		26 Finance Report.	
	139	Nov. 3	Loss of Am. vessel "James Bailey" on coast of Hon. Man. Disturbances of reports. Claims for loss resulting from piracy by natives is being pursued notwithstanding Art. XIII of Treaty 1858. Payment having been made by China in similar case vessel being Spanish.	
	140		14 Description of duties by Hon. Scruggs with tax place on 15th inst. No will start at once for U.S. & will settle accounts in Washington.	

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION.
<i>From Page 79.</i>		1890	<i>From page 79</i>	
<i>Wm. L. Scuggs</i>	3	Nov. 16	Summed duties on 15 <sup>th</sup> inst. Annulment of archiving enclosed.	15-
<i>Conrad</i>	4	" 16	Account for transit enclosed.	15-
	5	" 16	Summed account from Gen. Lincoln's last U.S. being rates wages collected amount to \$404.91, for which I have received.	15-
	6	" 30	Summed & I have suggested that an allowance of \$100 per an for from \$100 per an for the last account to be in the same manner.	15-
	7	" 30	Summed & I have suggested that an allowance of \$100 per an for from \$100 per an for the last account to be in the same manner.	15-
	8	" 30	Summed & I have suggested that an allowance of \$100 per an for from \$100 per an for the last account to be in the same manner.	15-
	9	" 7	Summed & I have suggested that an allowance of \$100 per an for from \$100 per an for the last account to be in the same manner.	15-
	10	" 11	Treaties of Commerce & Immigration bet U.S. & China. Article cited giving same from local press enclosed.	15-
	11	" 14	Circular of Sept. 6 <sup>th</sup> read.	15-
	12	" 27	Summed & I have suggested that an allowance of \$100 per an for from \$100 per an for the last account to be in the same manner.	15-



# CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	RECEIPT
Canton.	13	Dec 10 1888	Consul General at Canton	
L. Scruggs	14	" 12	Two bonds for the release of the Chinese and their friends	\$2.00
	15	" 12	Received	
	16	" 12	Received	
	17	" 12	Received	
	18	" 12	Received	
	19	" 12	Received	
	20	" 12	Received	
	21	" 12	Received	
	22	" 12	Received	
	23	" 12	Received	
	24	" 12	Received	
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CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM	NO	DATE	SUBJECT	REMARKS
Canton				
Wm L Scripps	41	Aug 15	Departure from post received at home	310
F. L. Carron	42	" 24	Swallow, nomination C. L. Williams as Cons. Agent at	120
	43	" 30	Marriage Certificate transmitted	120
	44	Sep 14	Consular Regulations received	120
	45	" 16	Tonnage dues collected from J. S. Peng on. States the same has been paid to Russell & Co.	120
	46	" 30	Accounts returned	120
Wm L. Scripps	47	Oct 14	Leave. Extension of for sixty days requested.	120
F. L. Carron	48	" 18	Fees for authentication of Invoices. Reply to Senate Res. of May 19, 12.	120
Wm L. Scripps	49	Dec 14	Leave. Extension of until February 1, requested. Reasons	120
F. L. Carron	50	" 20	Jan. 2, 13. No extension.	120
	51	" 10	Part of Consular. Accounts transmitted by Cons. Agent for 3 years. Leaving proper provision for 6 years.	120
	52	" 13	Cons. Agent for 6 years. In addition to 6 years transmitted.	120
Wm L. Scripps	53	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
F. L. Carron	54	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
	55	" 25	Part of Consular. Accounts transmitted by Cons. Agent for 3 years. Leaving proper provision for 6 years.	120
	56	" 13	Cons. Agent for 6 years. In addition to 6 years transmitted.	120
	57	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
	58	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
	59	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
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	74	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
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	96	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
	97	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
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	99	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120
	100	" 25	Leave. Extension of requested	120

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# CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	REMARKS
Canton				
Wm L. Scripps	Consul	41	Sept 11. Register of consular officers for past year and future.	
J. L. Larrow	U. S. C.	42	21. Discontinue transmission of U. S. Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
		43	30. Consular Regulations, received.	
		44	16. Tonnage dues collected from S. S. "King of". States the same has been paid to Russell & Co.	
		45	30. Accounts, returned.	
Wm L. Scripps	Consul	46	Oct 11. Discontinue transmission of U. S. Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
J. L. Larrow	U. S. C.	47	18. Fees for authentication of Consular Reply to Senate Res. of May 14, 1904.	
Wm L. Scripps	Consul	48	Dec 14. Discontinue transmission of Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
J. L. Larrow	U. S. C.	49	18. Discontinue transmission of Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
		50	18. Discontinue transmission of Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
		51	18. Discontinue transmission of Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
		52	18. Discontinue transmission of Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
		53	18. Discontinue transmission of Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	
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		100	18. Discontinue transmission of Consular Reports to Hong Kong.	

# CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NAME WHEN	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	RECEIPT
<i>Canton.</i>	5	Oct 31	Inmicio Suelo letter for Call of Wharves showing irregularities in connection with authentication of signature of Jura for surface bonds for their protection.	
<i>Charles Seymour</i>	Con	Nov 20	Arrival at port this day, accounts acquisition.	1/1
	X	Dec 1	Delay in correspondence but work by Canton complaint of	1/6
<i>Gideon Kye</i>	V.C.	75	" 9456 recd.	1/12
<i>Charles Seymour</i>	XCon	8	" 11 Wounding of Blake sons of crew of the ship "John D. Brown" by insubordination of crew. Jura particulars reports action taken.	
	X	9	" 22 Wounding of Blake sons of crew of the ship "John D. Brown" by crew. Suelo judgment of Court connecting the insubordinate crew.	1/1
<i>Gideon Kye</i>	V.C.	76-7	" 18 Decemto	1/1
<i>Charles Seymour</i>	Con	10	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		11	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		12	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		13	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		14	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		15	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		16	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		17	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		18	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		19-20	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		21	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		22	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		23	" 20 Decemto	1/1
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		29	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		30	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		31	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		32	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		33	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		34	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		35	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		36	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		37-8	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		39	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		40	" 20 Decemto	1/1
		41	" 20 Decemto	1/1

CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

Warton  
Charles Vernon

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CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	RECEIPT.
Carlson Charles Seymour	97	July 7	Anti-Chinese riots in the U.S. have produced great excitement in Canton. Reports by the Chinese on foreigners were false. Cons. reports the steps taken by him in connection with other consuls, to allay the excitement. Reports returned with new threat to the U.S.	4/2
	98	16 June	Same subject. Enclose translation of letter from Hsiao to Cons. Seymour, disclaiming telegram about "extraneous".	4/26
	99	Apr. 6	Accounts and Returns.	5/7
	100-101	" 26-29	Visit of U.S. Minister Denby to Canton. Gives an account of the festivities and official courtesies of the occasion.	6/9
X	102	May 20	Protection of foreign residents and interests in China. Consul reports that the excellent arrangement of the Western Powers for the protection of neutral interests at treaty ports in China, by the co-operation of their fleets, has been abruptly and discountenanced by a British Commander. Reports the persons rendered by Am. men-of-war in affording protection.	7/6
X	103	" 21	Outrage on Am. missionaries at Kwei Ping, May 6, 1896. Reports the burning by a Chinese mob of the Am. Presbyterian Mission Hospital. Narrow escape from death of Rev. A. A. Fulton and family. Losses exceed \$5000. Gives particulars.	7/6
X	104	June 4	Protection of foreign residents and interests in China. Refers to his #102, and incloses a newspaper article, as expression of the prevalent disapproval of the British Commodore's and U. S. Admiral's course in regard to war ships protecting foreign residents in Chinese ports.	7/26

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## CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
Canton	105	July 2	Accounts and Returns.	8/16
Charles Seymour	106	" 16	Obstructions of the south channel of the Canton river is being prosecuted by the Vice roy, as part of the scheme of coast defences. Enco. copy of Consul's protest to the Vice roy. There is lack of unity among the legations on the subject.	9/16
	107	" 17	File Charters. War tax on, in 1885. (Reports rate)	4/16
	108	Aug. 4	Annual Report.	9/16
	109	" 18	Insurance. Specifications required by Ins. Co. to expedite difficulties in affordingly changes on various items of Ins. Bill comply with incl #81.	10/16
	110	" 19	His excellency's warrant on which that statement rec. to in his way be withheld from Ins. Co. not authentic.	10/16
	111	" 19	Same subject. Request that Ins. and Wall at New York be notified rec. to information in his "107 and 109" rec. to.	10/16
	112	Sept. 27	Camphor. Submit report on.	11/15
	113	Oct. 2	Accounts and Returns.	11/15
	114	Nov. 23	Interpols. Nominates Lon Chin. King to be subject.	1/15
	115	" 13	Revenue tariff. Transmit a report.	1/15
	116	" 20	Consulate. Inspection. Owing to Ins. Co. who is from Ins. Co. Ins. Co. it must be so. Submit three locations for Depots who is so. Has provided temporary location. Enco. maps	1/15
1887	117	Jan. 13	Accounts and Returns.	2/28
	118	" 15	Stationery wanted.	3/8
	119	" 22	Tax on } Enco. translation of (proclamations, imposing) an additional "likin" tax on petroleum.	3/8
	120	" 22	Quadruplicate invoices. Suggests that the two copies directed by par. 641 of the Regulations to be given to the person presenting the invoice for authentication be marked directly by Cons. to collector at port of arrival and at port of entry. Gives reasons.	3/7
	121	Apr. 12	Accounts and Returns.	
			Removal of Consulate. Reports same.	5/31
	122	" 16	Burial place of Alex. Hill Everett, the first U.S. minister-resident of the U.S. to China. Transmits photograph of, with description of.	6/6
	123	June 14	Claims of Am. citizens against China for the loss of property at Kwan Ping, May 6, 1886. Enco. copy of letter from Consul to Vice roy of the Two Kwangs asking for the speedy payment of the claims. The Vice roy is a reasonable man and intensely anti-foreign.	7/20
	124	" 15	Consular Court fees. Enco. tariff of.	7/20
	125	" 23	Claims of Am. citizens against China for loss of property at Kwan Ping. Enco. recent correspondence with the Vice roy, from which it will appear that the purpose of the Vice roy is to evade or postpone payment.	8/1
	126	" 28	Leave of absence for 60 days requested.	8/1
	127	" 28	Annual Report.	8/10
	128	July 15	Accounts and Returns.	8/20
	129	" 20	Likin tax on petroleum. Reduction of reported.	9/3
	130	" 28	Same subject. Transmits proclamation reducing likin tax. Action of authorities rel. to said tax and Transit Trade.	9/3
	131	Aug. 13	Steam. tug. Proclamation has been issued by the Governor of the Two Kwangs against the use of Steam. tugs in towing junks into the interior. Enco. copy of the proclamation.	10/6
	132	" 28	Seizure of goods & injunctions restrictions on foreign merchants & commerce by Chinese Customs officials. The seized goods have been released. Enco. copy of Consul's letter of protest to the Vice roy protesting against such seizure & restrictions. The facts have been made known to our Legation.	



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CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
		1887		
Charles Layman	133	Sept. 4	Shipping (monuments of) of all nations at Canton during 1884-'86. Transmits statistics of.	4/2
	134	14	Seizure of goods of foreign merchants & restrictions on foreign commerce by Chinese customs officials. Reports that the Chinese 'Lekin' officials have discontinued such seizures & restrictions. Dr. Bor. & Am. merchants have expressed thankful appreciation of Bond's successful intervention.	11/2
	135	15	Missionaries. Mrs. & Miss Fulton & the children of Rev. Mrs. Fulton have again been driven from Kwei-Ping by a mob. Rev. Messrs. Kerr & Fulton have remained at Kwei-Ping to endeavor to effect a settlement for losses sustained by the outrages of May 6/80, & to consider prospects of resumption of hospital & missionary services.	11/2 4/23
	136	Oct. 10	Death of J. A. Smith Murray, deceased Am. citizen. Transmits report on condition of.	4/23
	137	18	Leave of absence. Will info. on; 6. Aug. Agreement with U. S. Cons. Nye's salary. Addressed.	4/23
	138	20	Exports during fiscal year. Encls. statement of.	11/2
	139	Nov. 29	Leave of absence. Return to post reported.	11/6
		Oct. 7	Wharton's Digest of International Law. Requests a copy of for presentation to the Viceroy of the Two Kuangs.	1/20
1888	140	Jan. 12	Death of J. A. Smith Murray, deceased Am. citizen. Transmits report on condition of.	2/24
	141	17	Kerosene. A petition has been addressed to Impl. govt by Viceroy of the Two Kuangs & the Governor of Kiangtung to prohibit or limit importation of Am. kerosene because of its danger to life & property through explosion. Encls. translation of petition. Was sent copies to our Minister & to L. G.	2/24
	142	31	Death of Eadson Nye, an Am. citizen, an Vice Consul at Canton, reported. Reports disposition of effects. Since public notice of death & account of funeral.	2/24
			Vice Consul Will nominate one as early as possible. States difficulty of getting a suitable person for the position.	2/24
	143	Dec. 20	Wharton's Digest of International Law. Accts. receipt of 3 vols. of for presentation to Viceroy of the Two Kuangs.	5/1
	144	22	Petroleum. Reports a recent importation into China of refined Russian Petroleum.	5/1
	145	Apr. 12	Death of J. A. Smith Murray, deceased Am. citizen. Encls. report of settlement of.	5/1
			Death of Eadson Nye, deceased Am. citizen. Encls. report on.	5/1
	146	20	Certificate given by Cons. to Charley King, alias King Ming, claiming to be an Am. citizen, but whose papers have all been stolen, to enable him to return to U.S. Encls. same.	6/4
	147	June 1	Marriage of Geo. D. Fearon & Alvina C. Hopper. Certificate of same.	6/2
	148	26	Renewal of Consulate to new quarters, announced. States that the quarters now occupied has been leased for 2 years at the rate of \$500 per annum, with the privilege of renewal for 3 years more if desired. Comments on the change made.	7/2
	149	31	Accounts & Returns.	7/2
	150	Jul 6	Missionary troubles in China. Cons. reports settlement of cases of persecution of native Christians, members of Am. Baptist Mission Churches. Am. Baptist Mission announces that hereafter Consular aid will not be invoked to protect native Christians, but that redress will be sought from the Chinese authorities.	8/20
	151	24	Annual Report.	9/11
	152	Sept. 5	Seizure of goods of foreign merchants & restrictions on foreign commerce by Chinese customs officials. Encls. correspondence between the Consulate & Canton, China of Cons. with editorial on the same. All such goods have been returned to owners this season. No Am. goods seized since seizure last year of goods belonging to Russell & Co. Reports condition of claims of this firm for seized goods. Reports on.	10/22

CONSULAR REGISTER--TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	REF.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
<i>Canton</i>		<i>1888</i>		
<i>Charles Seymour, C</i>		<i>154 Oct 3</i>	<i>Silk (raw) Reports that recent floods in China have greatly reduced supply of raw silk. States effect on prices</i>	<i>11/16</i>
		<i>153 Sept 20</i>	<i>Rebours</i>	<i>11/16</i>
		<i>155 Oct 10</i>	<i>Interpreter Gonanale is without an Interpreter, but if health of Chuen Fong Yoo, former Interpreter, permits, Cons. will receive his permit.</i>	<i>11/16</i>
		<i>X 156 Nov 24</i>	<i>Fraud on Trade marks { States that the trade-mark of the New York Condensed Milk Company - Eagle Brand - has been extensively counterfeited in Cons district, &amp; that Cons has called the matter to the attention of the Viceroy, who has issued a proclamation threatening punishment against all dealers in the counterfeit wares. Encs copy &amp; translation of Viceroy's proclamation.</i>	<i>11/16</i>

FROM WHOM. DATE. NUMBER. DATE OF RECEIPT.

1889

Canton  
Charles Seymour, Con. 158

157 Jan. 5. A. J. C. & Returns  
" Office Consul. (Points out difficulty of getting suitable persons for these  
Deputy Consul. Suggests appt. of J. H. Kerr, an Am citizen,  
or H. Budde, Ger. Consul, possibly the latter, to be U. C. of Chin. Pay Wm.  
from 2000 to 1000, to be Dep. Con. Meanwhile Mr. Kerr will act as  
U. C. in case of emergency.

159 Feb 20. Accounts Returns Name for Sept. quarter 1888, stated in. Memorandum Reply, 8th 1889

160 Feb. 8. Consular. Return. Based on the manufacture of. Return. Based on the manufacture of. Return. Based on the manufacture of.

161 20. Consular. Return. Based on the manufacture of. Return. Based on the manufacture of. Return. Based on the manufacture of.

162 Apr. 8. Accounts Returns

163 5. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

164 10. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

165 10. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

166 20. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

167 May. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

168 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

169 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

170 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

171 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

172 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

173 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

174 July. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

175 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

176 Aug. 7. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

177 12. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

178 19. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

179 30. Marriage of John H. Foster and Maria H. Hess, David W. Hoffman and Alice E. G. 1889

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CONSULAR REGISTER---TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM WHOM.	NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
<i>Canton</i>	180	Aug 22	Query, it is understood, will probably have effect of the transfer recalled.	10/1
<i>Charles Seymour</i>	181	Sept 16	Report on not given in this district	10/28
	182	" 16	Hahn request for	10/28
	✓ 183	" 21	Irregularities in shipment. Report shipment of goods from London district at Hongkong, undervaluations resulting from same and various other improper practices.	4/3
	184	" 30	Marriage of Queen K. Wister to Sophie G. Preston. Rptd. Know certificate	11/3
	185	" 30	Accounts & returns	4/3
	186	Dec 2	Diery Chang Chihlung has been transferred to a Northern province, and Li Hsu Chang has been accepted in his place. Reports on history of the late viceroys, railroad, and other schemes	1/6
	✓ 187	" 4	Passport & falsifications. See report change in form of forms of Am. residents in China	4/
	188	" 31	Accounts and returns	3/
1890	✓ 189	Feb 8	Treaty and commercial relations between the U.S. and China. Report	4/
	✓ 190	" 8	Refugees prohibited, Chinese. Enclosed list of foreign papers virtually admitting the alleged falsification of foreign documents	1/
	✓ 191	" 13	See falsities requested	1/
	✓ 192	Mar 26	Diery in } Reports on disturbances of every kind, and unsettled condition of Longqua } of Longqua. See shipping	1/
	✓ 193	" 31	Accounts & returns	4/
	✓ 194	May 10	Piracy in Southern China. Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 195	" 17	Enclosures. Requests information as to when they go into effect. Discussion of	
	✓ 196	" 17	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 197	" 19	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 198	" 23	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 199	" 23	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 200	" 25	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 201	" 25	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 202	" 25	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 203	Aug 3	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 204	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 205	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 206	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 207	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 208	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 209	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 210	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 211	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 212	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 213	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 214	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	
	✓ 215	" 13	Diery of the province memorializes throne rel. to such clippings.	

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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE RECEIPT
Canton				
219	219	Dec 3	Affairs in Canton. Condition of - Calls attention to -	1892
220	220	Dec 4	Translation of placards posted about the City against missionaries.	1892
221	221	Dec 4	Marriage of Rev. Andrew D. Smith & Miss Edwards. Canton. Nov. 29, reported. Cat. sent.	1892
222	222	Dec 4	Accounts & Returns.	1892
223	223	Dec 4	Chinese importations, in connection with all foreign goods. End doc's showing	1892
224	224	Dec 4	Chinese resistance to treaty stipulations for commerce affecting with customs.	1892
225	225	Dec 4	Power. American prohibition of, for Chinese consumption. Reports steady increase in.	1892
226	226	Dec 4	Chinese importations. Reports Chinese obstruction of commerce, particularly in.	1892
227	227	Dec 4	Calls attention to the seizure of 250 cases of opium. Serious imprisonment of natives in charge of same. For records.	1892
228	228	Dec 4	Alarms subject. Obstructions of Chinese officials to transit trade in foreign goods.	1892
229	229	Dec 4	at Canton & the interior markets. Refers to his copy recs. Hand. correspondence, Book	1892
230	230	Dec 4	in regard to, with comments thereon. Notes Dept. approve his course in the pending	1892
231	231	Dec 4	Anthony out. Inmate. Dismissal. Subordinate on the subject.	1892
232	232	Dec 4	Same subject. End. Transcription of Chinese in case of 17 British m. to, & report action of	1892
233	233	Dec 4	British Consul.	1892
234	234	Dec 4	Disturbance near Hong Kong, amounting to a defiance of the authority of Chinese	1892
235	235	Dec 4	officials. Local. Garrisonians of, troops sent to maintain authority.	1892
236	236	Dec 4	Outrages at Chik-horn, Mar. 1892. by looting & destroying chapel & residence of a native	1892
237	237	Dec 4	preacher of the Am. Presbyterian Mission. Report on - Loss about 1000.	1892
238	238	Dec 4	Chinese importations, re. Reports the forming of native syndicates for the purpose	1892
239	239	Dec 4	of carrying on the trade. Denies it a subject to American business in, comments. For	1892
240	240	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
241	241	Dec 4	World's Fair. End. Article from the Chinese Southern Times, on the magnificence of	1892
242	242	Dec 4	Chinese attendance, with comments.	1892
243	243	Dec 4	Chinese Consul. End. Duty. Commis. David Macphaffie, & Chinese by 1000, re. enclosed	1892
244	244	Dec 4	Leave for 60 days, to visit Japan, requested.	1892
245	245	Dec 4	Chinese taxes or dues, extortion & variations of, by local officials. Reports British money	1892
246	246	Dec 4	out of, at Fat Shan. Copies demand a schedule of, & period which no acknowledgment	1892
247	247	Dec 4	or variations shall be made by such officials. - Two particulars, & remarks.	1892
248	248	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
249	249	Dec 4	Accounts of Licentiate Agency.	1892
250	250	Dec 4	Commercial report.	1892
251	251	Dec 4	Vice Consul. David Macphaffie inclines appointment of, & Pearson nominated for	1892
252	252	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
253	253	Dec 4	Deliberation of the Moon Nov. 4, 1892. Gives observations respecting.	1892
254	254	Dec 4	Vice Consul. Withers nomination of Gen. D. Pearson made in Dec. 1891 as he is a merchant.	1892
255	255	Dec 4	Leave of absence granted in 1891 not availed of since as Vice Consul has been appointed.	1892
256	256	Dec 4	Chinese residents in the U.S. Grievances of, - Calls attention to publication in Chinese	1892
257	257	Dec 4	English newspapers in China & Hong Kong of a Memorial to Imperial Govt. respecting	1892
258	258	Dec 4	Government on same, & the effect it might have on our trade with China. Article sent.	1892
259	259	Dec 4	27. Deputy Consul. Resignation of William (by 1000) re. enclosed. End. correspondence.	1892
260	260	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
261	261	Dec 4	World's Fair. Exhibit of China at, Reports that it will be fair & creditable & gives particulars concerning.	1892
262	262	Dec 4	Chinese expulsion from U.S. Reports that money has been offered to Chinese to be allowed to accompany	1892
263	263	Dec 4	the "Chinese village" exhibition to Chicago for the sake of getting it to the U.S.	1892
264	264	Dec 4	13. Invoices of Males shipped from Canton to the U.S. Requests some one to see to the requirements as to	1892
265	265	Dec 4	deduction on the Chinese export duties from the value of each item. Enc. letter from Pearson & Co. re. 1892	1892
266	266	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
267	267	Dec 4	Chinese residents in the U.S. Grievances of, - Calls attention to publication in Chinese	1892
268	268	Dec 4	English newspapers in China & Hong Kong of a Memorial to Imperial Govt. respecting	1892
269	269	Dec 4	Government on same, & the effect it might have on our trade with China. Article sent.	1892
270	270	Dec 4	27. Deputy Consul. Resignation of William (by 1000) re. enclosed. End. correspondence.	1892
271	271	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
272	272	Dec 4	World's Fair. Exhibit of China at, Reports that it will be fair & creditable & gives particulars concerning.	1892
273	273	Dec 4	Chinese expulsion from U.S. Reports that money has been offered to Chinese to be allowed to accompany	1892
274	274	Dec 4	the "Chinese village" exhibition to Chicago for the sake of getting it to the U.S.	1892
275	275	Dec 4	13. Invoices of Males shipped from Canton to the U.S. Requests some one to see to the requirements as to	1892
276	276	Dec 4	deduction on the Chinese export duties from the value of each item. Enc. letter from Pearson & Co. re. 1892	1892
277	277	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
278	278	Dec 4	Chinese residents in the U.S. Grievances of, - Calls attention to publication in Chinese	1892
279	279	Dec 4	English newspapers in China & Hong Kong of a Memorial to Imperial Govt. respecting	1892
280	280	Dec 4	Government on same, & the effect it might have on our trade with China. Article sent.	1892
281	281	Dec 4	27. Deputy Consul. Resignation of William (by 1000) re. enclosed. End. correspondence.	1892
282	282	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
283	283	Dec 4	World's Fair. Exhibit of China at, Reports that it will be fair & creditable & gives particulars concerning.	1892
284	284	Dec 4	Chinese expulsion from U.S. Reports that money has been offered to Chinese to be allowed to accompany	1892
285	285	Dec 4	the "Chinese village" exhibition to Chicago for the sake of getting it to the U.S.	1892
286	286	Dec 4	13. Invoices of Males shipped from Canton to the U.S. Requests some one to see to the requirements as to	1892
287	287	Dec 4	deduction on the Chinese export duties from the value of each item. Enc. letter from Pearson & Co. re. 1892	1892
288	288	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
289	289	Dec 4	Chinese residents in the U.S. Grievances of, - Calls attention to publication in Chinese	1892
290	290	Dec 4	English newspapers in China & Hong Kong of a Memorial to Imperial Govt. respecting	1892
291	291	Dec 4	Government on same, & the effect it might have on our trade with China. Article sent.	1892
292	292	Dec 4	27. Deputy Consul. Resignation of William (by 1000) re. enclosed. End. correspondence.	1892
293	293	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
294	294	Dec 4	World's Fair. Exhibit of China at, Reports that it will be fair & creditable & gives particulars concerning.	1892
295	295	Dec 4	Chinese expulsion from U.S. Reports that money has been offered to Chinese to be allowed to accompany	1892
296	296	Dec 4	the "Chinese village" exhibition to Chicago for the sake of getting it to the U.S.	1892
297	297	Dec 4	13. Invoices of Males shipped from Canton to the U.S. Requests some one to see to the requirements as to	1892
298	298	Dec 4	deduction on the Chinese export duties from the value of each item. Enc. letter from Pearson & Co. re. 1892	1892
299	299	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
300	300	Dec 4	Chinese residents in the U.S. Grievances of, - Calls attention to publication in Chinese	1892
301	301	Dec 4	English newspapers in China & Hong Kong of a Memorial to Imperial Govt. respecting	1892
302	302	Dec 4	Government on same, & the effect it might have on our trade with China. Article sent.	1892
303	303	Dec 4	27. Deputy Consul. Resignation of William (by 1000) re. enclosed. End. correspondence.	1892
304	304	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892
305	305	Dec 4	World's Fair. Exhibit of China at, Reports that it will be fair & creditable & gives particulars concerning.	1892
306	306	Dec 4	Chinese expulsion from U.S. Reports that money has been offered to Chinese to be allowed to accompany	1892
307	307	Dec 4	the "Chinese village" exhibition to Chicago for the sake of getting it to the U.S.	1892
308	308	Dec 4	13. Invoices of Males shipped from Canton to the U.S. Requests some one to see to the requirements as to	1892
309	309	Dec 4	deduction on the Chinese export duties from the value of each item. Enc. letter from Pearson & Co. re. 1892	1892
310	310	Dec 4	31. Accounts & Returns.	1892

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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

# CONSULAR REGISTER-TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
Canton		1894		
Charles S. ...	E. 274	Jan 5	Office in ...	
	275	Jan 27	...	
	276	Jan 30	...	
	277	Jan 31	...	
	1895	Jan 5	...	
	278	Jan 26	...	
	279	Jan 31	...	
	280	Jan 31	...	
	281	Jan 31	...	
	282	Jan 31	...	
	283	Jan 31	...	
	284	Aug 1	...	
	285	Sept 1	...	
	286	Oct 1	...	
	287	Nov 1	...	
	288	Dec 1	...	
	1896	Jan 2	...	
	289	Jan 9	...	
	290	Jan 25	...	
	291	Jan 31	...	
	292	Jan 31	...	
	293	Jan 31	...	
	294	Jan 31	...	
	295	Jan 31	...	
	296	Jan 31	...	
	297	Jan 31	...	
	298	Jan 31	...	
	299	Jan 31	...	
	300	Jan 31	...	
	301	Jan 31	...	
	302	Jan 31	...	
	303	Jan 31	...	
	304	Jan 31	...	
	305	Jan 31	...	
	306	Jan 31	...	

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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

SERIAL	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECAPIT.
<i>1897</i>		<i>1897</i>		
<i>Alfred Alf</i>			<i>U.S. Cons. Agent in office of American House of Representatives to receive the License to Import</i>	



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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NAME	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
<i>Canton</i>				
<i>See page 71</i>		1898		
Edward Redler, E.	57	Oct. 8	Visitation of Oct. of Henry K. Williams, prisoner, enclosed.	7/11
	58	" 8	For Williams.	7/7
Harry R. Williams, E.	59	" 10	Clark to Consulate. Copy of Antonio de Silva, a Portuguese, as acting. Specimen of handwriting, with.	7/11
Edward Redler	60	" 20	20. 21. 35. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.	

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DÉPARTEMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE RECEIPT
Hubbard T. Smith, &c.	95	May 16	Chinese certificates of four persons named, to depart for U.S. viaed to day	7/3
	96	19	viaed this day for 5 persons named, of exempt class	7/3
	97	23	Three Chinese to Marshfield. Remuneration app't of either Marshfield at Yokohama or Kobe as Mr. Hunter Sharp preferred, with reasons	7/10
	98	23	Memorandum of \$50 for, requested, with reasons therefor	7/10
	99	23	Memorandum for Consul at Yokohama, as to whether he has authorized a sub-agent to certain. See memo	7/10
	100	24	Consul at Yokohama, former forwarded, latter already received	7/3
	101	25	British sentence of Mr. Boulton, sent to the authorities for early settlement of accounts of furniture and other	9/25
	102	26	Chinese certificates. No. viaed, 8, which are enumerated	7/10
	103	June 5	Chinese certificates. Visa of 11, list	7/10
	104	10	Same subject. Remuneration of 7, reported. Visa	7/10
	105	16	Consul at Yokohama, Dr. a clergyman of unusual mind. Reports appointment of Dr. to accompany afflicted clergyman to U.S.	7/10
	106	17	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	107	19	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	108	21	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	109	29	Marriage of George H. Marshall & Emma B. Sale 28 June, reported. Certificate issued	7/10
	110	30	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	111	30	Leave of Consul Office. Reports fully in regard to, giving inventory of furniture in office	7/10
	112	July 7	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	113	17	Black to consulate. Application of Antonio da Silva as, ended. Recommends specific appropriation of \$1200 per annum for, with reasons.	7/10
	114	17	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	115	17	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	116	21	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	117	24	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	118	Aug. 5	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	119	12	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	120	12	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	121	19	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	122	20	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	123	26	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	124	28	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	125	28	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	126	29	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	127	30	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	128	5	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	129	10	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	130	15	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	131	18	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	132	20	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	133	21	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10
	134	26	Chinese certificates. Visa of 14, reported	7/10

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
Canton		1899		
Husband 15 mch.	V. G. 135	Oct	2 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/13
	136		9 Same subject. Visa of G. reported	11/13
	137		12 Typewriting machine. To G. in tracing machine. Repl. to 71	11/22
	138		12 Visit of Minister Conger to Canton. Exchange of courtesies with Chinese officials, reported.	
	139		13 Visit of D. H. Hager. Reports satisfactory settlement of accounts of the staff who attended. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	140		13 Visit of H. H. Hager. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	141		14 Clerk to Consulate. Temporary retention of Mr. Hager. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	142		15 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	143	Not	2 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported. Reports in regard to the case as the official records state that he was in justice prison for a certificate of passage over a year of age. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	144		3 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	145		3 Mammals of Mammals. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	146		7 Typewriting machine & official supplies. Visa of G. reported. Reports in regard to the case as the official records state that he was in justice prison for a certificate of passage over a year of age. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	147		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	148		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	149		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	150		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	151		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	152		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	153		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	154		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	155		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22
	156		13 Chinese Certificate. Visa of G. reported	11/22

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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NAME	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
<i>Richard T. Smith, Jr.</i>	157	June 2, 1900	Chinese Certificate Visa of 7 reported	3/2
	158	" 9	Inter-story of Government property seized	3/2
	159	" 9	Letter, at view, of "Chung Shing" (Chinese) and one other to the Consulate	3/2
	160	" 14	Letter of the "Chung Shing" (Chinese) and one other to the Consulate	3/2
	161	" 15	Interpreter letter that the "Chung Shing" (Chinese) and one other to the Consulate	3/2
	162	" 16	Chinese Certificate Visa of 16 reported	3/2
	163	" 26	Same subject Visa of 16 reported	3/2
	164	" 27	Marshal Lenoir grants 11 months as leave that he was over for U.S. Army P.	3/2
	165	" 10	Letter of Consulate, Incheon, in, by name of 1100 (Mun) dated (approval of leave) etc. etc.	3/2
	166	" 13	Chinese Certificate Visa of 7 reported	3/2
	167	" 13	Letter to the Consulate, Incheon, in, by name of 1100 (Mun) dated (approval of leave) etc. etc.	3/2
	168	" 14	Order and sentence of R. Boulenger. Referring to his 101 and 139, 1899 states that his Consulate has been censured for the unpaid expenses of the - Regs. Regs. to take action.	3/2
<i>Robert M. McLeod</i>	169	" 15	Letter, Incheon, dated 15, 1900, received. This case at Dept.	3/2
	170	" 16	" 23	3/2
	171	" 21	Letter of the Consulate, Incheon, dated 21, 1900, received. This case at Dept.	3/2
	172	" 21	Chinese Certificate Visa of 15 reported	3/2
	173	" 28	Currency in China promises. Letter in regard to -	3/2
	174	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	175	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	176	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	177	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	178	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	179	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	180	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	181	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	182	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	183	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	184	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	185	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	186	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	187	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	188	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	189	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	190	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	191	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	192	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	193	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	194	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	195	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	196	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	197	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	198	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	199	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2
	200	" 28	Chinese Certificate Visa of 22 reported	3/2

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM Carlton NO. 1900 DATE 1900 SUBJECT  DATE RECEIVED

144. W. M. Wade. Q. 13 June 16 Consular affairs. Permission to occupy portion of, for residential, Dupon, fine of cash, 2/21

14 " 16 Apper and ammunition, for Consular. Laid off, requested. 2/21

15 " 18 Chinese certificate. Visa of 98, reported. 2/21

✓ 188 " 20 Trial of Richard Toulmin. Chinese fine and costs incurred during. Refers to R. 188 2/21

and state that he has paid claims of Messrs. Skinn, Tom, Kumpken, Tom, Fong Chiu, Tsun, and Grand, Toulmin's credit. 2/21

✓ 21 " 25 Uprising in China. Official statement from Canton. That Brooklyn came Hong Kong most important. Dupon thus proceed with special mission. 2/21

16 " 18 Messengers arrived. Approva of \$50 per annum for, requested. 2/21

✓ 17 " 25 Trial of Richard Toulmin. Unpaid expenses of. Report in regard to. and state that claims aggregated \$173.40. No such. Indemnification required. 2/21

✓ 118 " 26 Uprising in China. Cons. details statement showing present condition of, and report action taken to protect American interests. 2/21

✓ 172 July 3 Same subject. Refers to R. 172, state that he was issued immediately strong proclamation commanding preservation of peace in the Province. His protection of foreign. 2/21

✓ 19 " 6 Same subject. Refers to R. 19, report further in regard to present crisis. and state that the U.S. Consul. U.S. Consul. U.S. Consul. U.S. Consul. U.S. Consul. U.S. Consul. U.S. Consul. 2/21

✓ 20 " 9 Same subject. Refers to R. 20, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

✓ 20 " 12 Same subject. Refers to R. 20, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

✓ 20 " 13 Same subject. Refers to R. 20, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

21 " 15 Same subject. Refers to R. 21, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

22 " 16 Same subject. Refers to R. 22, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

✓ 23 " 17 Same subject. Refers to R. 23, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 24 " 18 Same subject. Refers to R. 24, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 25 " 19 Same subject. Refers to R. 25, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 26 " 20 Same subject. Refers to R. 26, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 27 " 21 Same subject. Refers to R. 27, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 28 " 22 Same subject. Refers to R. 28, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 29 " 23 Same subject. Refers to R. 29, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 30 " 24 Same subject. Refers to R. 30, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 31 " 25 Same subject. Refers to R. 31, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

✓ 32 " 26 Same subject. Refers to R. 32, report further in regard to condition of affairs in Canton and vicinity. and state proclamation issued by Viceroy Li commanding preservation of peace in 2/21

and state that he has engaged quarter Chinese steamer, Amoying for next. 2/21

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
1900			
133	Aug. 11	Uprising in China. Here subjoined of telegram recd. Aug. 10 from Munich. Original stating that situation is desperate. Larger cities killed, one hundred wounded, some sickness but general health good.	9/20
134	"	11 Same subject. Destruction of missionary property at Union, Szechuen. Report in regard to, and quote from next Treasury Tak at 6.	9/28
135	"	14 Chinese certificate sent at 57 up to 60	9/28
136	"	15 Uprising in Szechuen. Destruction of missionary property in Kien-tung. Report in regard to, destruction of 23 9/28	9/28
137	"	15 Same subject. Report of Minister in Peking. Reports circumstances with Treasury Tak and translation official minutes for communication with Govt. Szechuen. 180 + 20	9/28
138	"	21 Same subject. Renewal of protest. There is may situation for locality in protesting in Szechuen. Report in 9/28	9/28
139	"	21 25 p.m.	9/28
140	Sept. 10	22 Let dispatch. No 1, 2, 3 + 4. Copies of account to be furnished. 9/28	9/28
141	"	21 Uprising in China. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
142	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
143	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
144	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
145	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
146	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
147	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
148	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
149	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
150	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
151	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
152	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
153	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
154	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
155	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
156	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
157	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
158	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
159	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
160	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
161	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28
162	"	24 Same subject. Report to the 37. And report further in regard to, 9/28	9/28



CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	REMARKS
Carlson, China.		1900		
Robert M. Wade.	2163	Nov. 30	Uprising in China. Peaceful situation in Chungking. All banks intended to remain for momentary in business about. Letter from Pao Tso-magazine re.	1/9
✓ 104	✓ 104	✓ 104	✓ 104	✓ 104
✓ 105	✓ 105	✓ 105	✓ 105	✓ 105
✓ 106	✓ 106	✓ 106	✓ 106	✓ 106
✓ 107	✓ 107	✓ 107	✓ 107	✓ 107
✓ 108	✓ 108	✓ 108	✓ 108	✓ 108
✓ 109	✓ 109	✓ 109	✓ 109	✓ 109
✓ 110	✓ 110	✓ 110	✓ 110	✓ 110
✓ 111	✓ 111	✓ 111	✓ 111	✓ 111
✓ 112	✓ 112	✓ 112	✓ 112	✓ 112
✓ 113	✓ 113	✓ 113	✓ 113	✓ 113
✓ 114	✓ 114	✓ 114	✓ 114	✓ 114
✓ 115	✓ 115	✓ 115	✓ 115	✓ 115
✓ 116	✓ 116	✓ 116	✓ 116	✓ 116
✓ 117	✓ 117	✓ 117	✓ 117	✓ 117
✓ 118	✓ 118	✓ 118	✓ 118	✓ 118
✓ 119	✓ 119	✓ 119	✓ 119	✓ 119
✓ 120	✓ 120	✓ 120	✓ 120	✓ 120
✓ 121	✓ 121	✓ 121	✓ 121	✓ 121
✓ 122	✓ 122	✓ 122	✓ 122	✓ 122
✓ 123	✓ 123	✓ 123	✓ 123	✓ 123
✓ 124	✓ 124	✓ 124	✓ 124	✓ 124
✓ 125	✓ 125	✓ 125	✓ 125	✓ 125
✓ 126	✓ 126	✓ 126	✓ 126	✓ 126
✓ 127	✓ 127	✓ 127	✓ 127	✓ 127
✓ 128	✓ 128	✓ 128	✓ 128	✓ 128
✓ 129	✓ 129	✓ 129	✓ 129	✓ 129
✓ 130	✓ 130	✓ 130	✓ 130	✓ 130
✓ 131	✓ 131	✓ 131	✓ 131	✓ 131
✓ 132	✓ 132	✓ 132	✓ 132	✓ 132
✓ 133	✓ 133	✓ 133	✓ 133	✓ 133
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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	TO	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE RECEIVED
Robert M. Wade	Canton	1901		
		Apr. 22	10. 97 Apr. 22 Apr. 22, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter in City of Rio. Duplicate of enclosed.	5/18
		May 6	198 May 6 Lawrence in the Two Kwang. Vicary's scheme for representing the Republic in regard to each correspondence with Chinese authorities and copy of proclamation with translation in reports.	6/18
		10	✓ 99 " 10 Same subject. Report to no. 97 and reports receipt of a dispatch from the Vicary of Pao Kwang stating the printing and binding of a new passport book for the protection of foreigners.	6/18
		15	100 " 15 Commercial. Trade conditions in the treaty ports and inland China. Enclosed reports in reports.	6/18
			131 " Same subject. Requests temporary use of a small U.S. yacht for from 10 to 12 months for the purpose of establishing commercial relations with certain parts of China.	6/18
		22	Feb. " 22 Plague in Canton. (most serious and death daily)	6/18
		23	✓ 102 " 23 In concession in Canton. Enclosed correspondence from mission Rockwell in regard to.	6/18
		24	103 " 24 Death of John Mayberry July 31, 1900, reported. Form 127 enclosed.	6/18
M. M. Caughorne	M. M. Caughorne	27	104 " 27 Discharge papers of J. Bredenberg of U.S. Navy. Enclosed of request.	7/3
		28	105 " 28 Plague in Canton. (most serious and death daily)	7/3
		29	106 " 29 Commercial and industrial conditions in China. Reports in regard to.	7/3
		30	✓ 107 " 30 Crisis in China. (most serious and death daily)	7/3
		31	108 June 3 Missionary conference at Canton. Enclosed. (most serious and death daily)	7/3
		32	109 " 32 Commercial letters transmitted.	7/3
		33	110 " 33 Plague conditions in China. Reports in regard to.	7/3
		34	111 " 34 Silk Association of America. Enclosed letter addressed to requesting copies of annual report of for transmission.	7/3
		35	112 " 35 Commercial information. Enclosed letter concerning for transmission.	7/3
		36	113 " 36 Plague (Bubonic). Report in regard to cases for Hong Kong M.O.S.	7/3
		37	114 " 37 Muenpai report. Inability to procure for transmission of annual report.	7/3
		38	✓ 115 " 38 Crisis in China. Canton's share in the 1900-1901 Indemnity. Report in regard to.	7/3
		39	116 July 1 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		40	✓ 117 " 40 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		41	118 " 41 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		42	119 " 42 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
M. M. Caughorne	M. M. Caughorne	43	120 " 43 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
Robert M. Wade	Robert M. Wade	44	121 " 44 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		45	122 " 45 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		46	123 Aug 5 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		47	124 " 47 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		48	✓ 125 " 48 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		49	126 " 49 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		50	127 " 50 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		51	128 " 51 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		52	✓ 129 " 52 Plague conditions in Province of Kwangtung. Report further in regard to.	7/3
		53	130 Sept. 9 Assassination of Pres McKinley. Various telegrams received, confirmed.	7/3
		54	✓ 131 " 54 Despatches. Duplicate of those 94 to 99 inclusive transmitted as per memo. 53.	7/3
		55	132 " 55 Despatches. Duplicate of those 94 to 99 inclusive transmitted as per memo. 53.	7/3
		56	✓ 133 " 56 Despatches. Duplicate of those 94 to 99 inclusive transmitted as per memo. 53.	7/3
		57	134 " 57 Despatches. Duplicate of those 94 to 99 inclusive transmitted as per memo. 53.	7/3
		58	✓ 135 " 58 Despatches. Duplicate of those 94 to 99 inclusive transmitted as per memo. 53.	7/3
		59	136 " 59 Despatches. Duplicate of those 94 to 99 inclusive transmitted as per memo. 53.	7/3

To page 15-17-14.

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

NO	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE RECEIPT
137	Oct. 23	Rebellion by Thang in Canton. Refer to his Oct 24 in regard to rail reports fully in regard to proclamation by leaders of. Cons. with Henry and cause of the. 137	
✓ 138	"	28 Missions in the Two Kiangs. Regulations for the purchase and government of property with consular 138	
139	"	29 Crisis in Chinese Revolution. Cons. with Henry. Mission. movement of Chinese services (transmission) 139	
140	"	29 Letter addressed to Martin Allen Secy of State. Cons. with Henry. Mission. movement of Chinese services (transmission) 140	
141	"	30 Letter addressed to Martin Allen Secy of State. Cons. with Henry. Mission. movement of Chinese services (transmission) 141	
142	"	30 Letter addressed to Martin Allen Secy of State. Cons. with Henry. Mission. movement of Chinese services (transmission) 142	
143	"	30 Letter addressed to Martin Allen Secy of State. Cons. with Henry. Mission. movement of Chinese services (transmission) 143	
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✓ 171	"	30 Letter addressed to Martin Allen Secy of State. Cons. with Henry. Mission. movement of Chinese services (transmission) 171	
✓ 172	"	30 Letter addressed to Martin Allen Secy of State. Cons. with Henry. Mission. movement of Chinese services (transmission) 172	

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Canton

To page 14

# CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
Robert H. McVick	10	1908 April 25	Thomas's Medical Hospital, bearing letter for nurse and Chinese dispensary. Personal planning of Confucius	
			rel. to 23rd inst. and also report and clipping rel. to	9/8
			Cheng epidemic. East African. Eastern diseases.	9/1
			6. Ammunition for private use of soldiers of Chinese troops. Copies of Bulletin of Sanitation to permit the importation of reported. Also various other things from China and to be sent to [copy of this to 138 to 140]	9/5
	199		9. Chinese and foreign, copies of 1st and 2nd parts of the 1st. 4th and 5th of 1st and 2nd parts of 1st	9/8
	200		10. Chinese and foreign. Copies of 1st and 2nd parts of the 1st. 4th and 5th of 1st and 2nd parts of 1st	9/8
	201		15. Plague epidemic. Rel. to 1st and 2nd parts of the 1st. 4th and 5th of 1st and 2nd parts of 1st	9/8
			16. Plague epidemic. Rel. to 1st and 2nd parts of the 1st. 4th and 5th of 1st and 2nd parts of 1st	9/8
	202		17. Same subject. Confirmed above Feb. and enclosed report from	9/16
			Rev. And. Beattie & Rev. J. Speicher rel. to	7/2
	203		20. French naval squadron in the far East. List of vessels of	7/2
	204		20. Plague and cholera in Kwangsi. Transmits report on	7/2
	205		27. Rebellion in Kwangsi. Refers to 199 & transmits correspondence giving further	7/2
			particulars in regard to	
	206		30. Port of Tait. King Chien. Transmits report on & map of, for information of Navy	7/1
	207		31. Missionaries in the Two Kiangs. Regulations for the guidance and governance of. Refers to his	7/1
			187 and reports good results from the Census. Copy of letter from Rev. J. McVick in regard to	
	208		31. Protection of property of Hong Kong. Refers to 187 and reports in	7/1
			report to difficulties arising from the census and Hong Kong. Census which were referred to and	
			disposed of by the Elder of the village. Reports practice of robbing of Chinese who have proved	
			worthless in the U.S. and include photos of birth and identification certificates of New China.	
	209	June 4	Missionaries in the Two Kiangs. Regulations for the guidance and governance of. Refers to	7/1
			his 187 and quotes a letter from Rev. J. M. Foster re: to ill treatment of converts by Rev. Vonderlin.	7/10
	210		4. Marshal Liu telegraphs have captured Kweichow, Kwangnan provinces in Hunan, frontier	6/11
			Tonkin. Rebels fled hills northwest Hanning. Troubles reported from, Hainan, Chanan,	
			Taipei north of Chung chow Kwangsi, not serious.	
	211		5. Imperial German Post Office. Establishment of, in Canton. Reports notification of by Rev. C. and 1st and 2nd parts of 1st	7/10
	212		5. Rebellion in Kwangsi. Refers to 210 and gives further particulars in regard to. Quotes letter from Rev.	7/1
			Dr. T. C. McCloy stating that this is not serious.	7/19
	213		11. Leprosy. Experiments by Dr. Adolph Raylag in the treatment of. Transmits report from Dr. J. M. Swan	7/21
			rel. to. Photos, enclosed.	
	214		19. Hainan Harbor. Hainan. Transmits a report by Rev. A. C. Street with maps, tables, drawings, etc. of	7/1
			and renews his request for a small gunboat along necessity and intercalary.	
	215		23. 1st Cons. Genl. at Canton. Promotion of James Scott to the position of 2nd Cons. Genl. in the same report.	8/6

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

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FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF REPORT
Robert M. McWade, to: 216 July		1902	Protection of interest of Y. Ahim in Canton. Report to Sept. 14, reports steps taken to secure such, letter from C. Tso Mu rel. to. This report results.	8/11
c 217 "	9		Viceroy of the Two Kiangs, Retirement of Tso Mu and appointment to Lou as his successor. Sum. Gov. of Kiangtung reported.	8/11
218 "	9		Independent, N.Y. celebration at the Consulate, reports in regard to.	8/11
c 219 "	11		Decorations conferred upon him by China. Will forward the same diploma to Dept.	8/11
c 219 "	16		Educational movements in Kiangtung Province. Submits report rel. to and gives order adopted for admission of students to the college of Two Kiangs.	8/11
Aug. Tel. "	22		Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Co., infringement of. Reports that 3 suits were decided in his favor.	8/22
c 220 "	26		Decorations conferred upon him by China. Confirms his tel. of 11 and sends translation of certificate, despatch, etc. and asks permission to accept. Decorations, diploma a were sent by registered mail.	8/27
c 221 "	27		Protection of interest of Y. Ahim in Canton. Offers to his Tel. a. and letter from Tso Mu covering report from the Magistrate of Kiangtung District.	8/27
c 222 "	28		Sanchez and Sengue fever. Confirms tel. to Dept. reporting and quotes other correspondence rel. to.	8/27
c 223 Aug. "	2		Missionary work in Kiangtung. Reports opening of Lepor missions in Canton. Sends photo.	8/27
224 "	2		Trade reports. Sends letters to Dept. and Shanghai Co. a Trade Representative, Shanghai Co. rel. to.	8/27
c 225 "	13		Railway project, interest on railway supplies by Sum. of Kiangtung at Canton. Sends copy of his 137 to Dept. rel. to.	8/27
c 226 "	16		Missionaries, Regulations for the guidance of Sum. of Kiangtung. Sends copy of his 137 to Dept. rel. to.	8/27
227 Sept. "	4		Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Co., infringement of. Reports that 3 suits were decided in his favor.	8/27
c 228 Sept. "	3		Railway Bureau, Canton-Kiangtung, construction of. Reports that work has practically commenced on this day.	8/27
c 228 "	4		Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Co. More than case to day Kiangtung did not infringe Standard Oil trademarks.	8/27
c 228 "	4		Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Arrival of Comm. Gen. The rest, his work, etc. reported.	8/27
c 229 "	4		Railway Bureau, Canton-Kiangtung, construction of. Confirms tel. of 3 and gives particulars.	8/27
c 230 "	5		Trade Marks of the Standard Oil Co., infringement of. Reports trial of expenses.	8/27
M. M. Laughorne, to: 231 "	9		Consul, House of a house of. Reports description of houses of Consulate dwelling.	8/27
c 232 Oct. "	1		Viceroy of the Two Kiangs. Reports taking over of seals of office of by Tso Mu, on Sept. 21, 02.	8/27
c 233 "	6		Commercial. Sends replies to commercial inquiries for transmission.	8/27
c 234 "	6		Governor of Kiangtung. Resumption of office by Tso Mu, on Sept. 21, 02, reported.	8/27
c 235 "	10		Viceroy of the Two Kiangs. Takes on resumed viceregalty. On Sept. 21, 02, reports that he has been.	8/27
c 235 "	10		Seals of office for 60 days with permission to visit the Tel. to be decided after Consul, return, requested.	8/27
c 236 "	16		Social conditions and future of the rice crop in Kiangtung & Kiangtung. Sends copy of his 137 to Dept. rel. to.	8/27
Robert M. McWade, to: 237 "	22		Frontiers. Inquiries received, rel. to Dept. and Dept. reports requested.	8/27
c 237 "	22		Frontiers. Inquiries received, rel. to Dept. and Dept. reports requested.	8/27
c 237 "	24		Transportation to port for immigrant family on transport sailing for San Francisco, 02, 02, requested.	8/27
c 237 "	12		Frontiers. Inquiries received, rel. to Dept. and Dept. reports requested.	8/27
M. M. Laughorne, to: 237 "	16		Large new building and killing of 900000 at 10, subject by private reports. Sends particulars rel. to.	8/27
Robert M. McWade, to: 237 "	26		Marshall, Commission of Russell Kiangtung. Sends letter from the Consulate.	8/27
M. M. Laughorne, to: 237 "	5		Marriage of Kiangtung. Reports marriage of Kiangtung. Sends letter from the Consulate.	8/27
c 237 "	9		Leprisy. Treatment of case of "The Kiangtung" report sent last mail.	8/27
c 238 Jan. "	2		Revolution in the Two Kiangs. Outlook of and present condition of affairs. Reports his report to Consul.	8/27
239 "	2		Letter addressed to Benj. Nachmann. Rel. to, sends for transmission.	8/27
240 "	4		Leprisy. Treatment and cure of. Sends copies of Consul's to 227 in regard to. Reply to 23.	8/27
241 "	4		Consulate. Sends letter to 23, 24.	8/27
242 "	17		Wish. Wishing. Charges of Kiangtung. Sends letter to 23, 24.	8/27
c 242 "	2		Killing in the Two Kiangs. Sends letter to 23, 24.	8/27
c 242 "	6		Dismissal of Kiangtung. Sends letter to 23, 24.	8/27
Robert M. McWade, to: 242 "	10		Killing in the Two Kiangs. Sends letter to 23, 24.	8/27
M. M. Laughorne, to: 242 "	10		Dismissal of Kiangtung. Sends letter to 23, 24.	8/27
Robert M. McWade, to: 242 "	2		Dismissal of Kiangtung. Sends letter to 23, 24.	8/27

# CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE RECEIVED
FROM <i>Shanghai</i>		1923		
Robert M. McNamee, Lt. 244	2	Consulate General, Jurisdiction of, Refers to Dept. No 27 <sup>th</sup> and reports selling at Shanghai to confer with One Genl. Goodwin, who was absent from post. Will return to Shanghai upon return of Mr. Goodwin.	3/23	
245	11	Dissemination of M. Langhorne, Confirms title and gives full of evidence in regard to conduct and character of M. Langhorne and each attendant of Shanghai, ref. to.	3/23	
246	12	Same subject. Transmits copy of letter from Mr. Langhorne, requesting copy of charges against him.	3/23	
247	13	Rebellion in the Szechwan, Refers to his 238, Confirms title of Feb. 24-25 and reports in regard to attempts uprising, conditions etc. and sends copies of same from Commander's office and to the informant, ref. to.	3/23	
M. M. Langhorne, former Lt. Col. 248	14	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
Robert M. McNamee, Lt. 249	15	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
250	16	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
251	17	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
252	18	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
253	19	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
254	20	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
255	21	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
256	22	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
257	23	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
258	24	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
259	25	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
260	26	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
261	27	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
262	28	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
263	29	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
264	30	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
265	31	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
266	32	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
267	33	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
268	34	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	
269	35	Dissemination of, Refers to his title of Feb. 6, 1923, and sends copies, with Legation in regard to.	4/1	

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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
<i>Canton</i>		1903		
R. M. McMeade	225	Nov. 3	Drawings of the Harbor of Moulin. Reports, Bureau of Commerce, of, under separate cover.	11/18
	326	" 4	Mailings shipped to U.S. Red Cross, in form of Reports, Bureau of Commerce, of, under separate cover, and a copy of statement made by them.	11/18
	327	" 12	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	328	" 13	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	329	" 14	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	330	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	331	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	332	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	333	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	334	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	335	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	336	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	337	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	338	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	339	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	340	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	341	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	342	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	343	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	344	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	345	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	346	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	347	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	348	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	349	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
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	351	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	352	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	353	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	354	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	355	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	356	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	357	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18
	358	" 20	Shooting of Harry George, and other related, by frontier at Pataham. Reported. Mail, 11/11 received.	11/18

# CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	TO	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
<i>Canton</i>				
Robert M. McKade	65-359	Feb. 25	Fraudulent practice of Charles L. Richardson re. Refuse to his "35" funds. Letter fr. Richardson desiring to produce bond for releasing McKade's cargo, as requested, and his reply thereto. Also such letter in re character of McKade's. Gilleran a business associate of Richardson.	4/28
	260.		260. Letter of Mrs. Charles Dugg, May 19, 1902, re. Fannie McKade.	5/9
	261.		261. 28 McKade and without enclosure, returned for McKade's cargo.	5/9
	362 Apr.		12 McKade in Hong Kong. McKade's report enclosing statement of McKade re. for funds distributed and suggest deposit of McKade's funds.	5/18
	363 Apr.		13 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/16
Confil	364 "		13 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/16
	365 "		14 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	366 "		15 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	367 "		23 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	368 May		23 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	369 May		23 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	370 "		12 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	371 "		18 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	372 June 11		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	373 June 22		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	374 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	375 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	376 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	377 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	378 July 1		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	379 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	380 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	381 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	382 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	383 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	384 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	385 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	386 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	387 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	388 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	389 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	390 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	391 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	392 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	393 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	394 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	395 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	396 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	397 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	398 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	399 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18
	400 "		26 McKade's letter to McKade. Resignation of McKade's cargo re. McKade's cargo.	5/18

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CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

FROM	NO	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
Case to 21. From page 60		1906		
From M. McWade	401	July 16	Extradition of Louis Smith, alias Bob P. Whitney, from Nanyang to Canton for embezzlement. Rep. L. F. D. Co. request help for. Marshal M. Allen. Ashin. R. B. follow with evidence & warrant.	7/26
	402		Extradition of Charles Richardson, alias Harry, claiming abundant evidence of smuggling. Am. persistently pressing return confiscated goods.	7/26
	396	23	Market report enclosed.	7/26
	397	29	Commercial Report on Trade and Industry.	7/26
	398	30	Letter of Credit to M. Allen, Agent of J. H. McWade, as.	7/26
	399	30	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	400	30	Consular office. Bureau in receipt of reports. Additional allowance requested.	7/26
	401	Aug. 3	Market report enclosed.	7/26
	402	5	Arriving in Hongkong. Rep. L. F. D. Co. request help for. Marshal M. Allen. Ashin. R. B. follow with evidence & warrant.	7/26
	403		Conditions in the district. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	404	6	Printed Market Reports enclosed.	7/26
	405	6	Same subject.	7/26
	406	6	Disturbances at Hongkong. Enclosed copy of letter to Legation, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong.	7/26
	407	11	Same subject. Investigation demanded by Legation, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong.	7/26
Confidential	408	11	Extradition of Louis Smith, alias Bob P. Whitney, from Nanyang to Canton for embezzlement. Rep. L. F. D. Co. request help for. Marshal M. Allen. Ashin. R. B. follow with evidence & warrant.	7/26
	409	12	Market report enclosed.	7/26
	410	12	Death of Rev. E. M. Schenck, June 14, '04, reported. Form 192 & letter in re. transmitted. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	411	15	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	412	17	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	413	17	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	414	17	Parcel sent to M. Allen, Manila. Enclosed notification issued by Legation, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong.	7/26
	415	20	Market report enclosed.	7/26
	416	20	Death of Victor Kien-tai, Aug. 18, '04, reported. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	417	20	Disturbances at Hongkong. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	418	23	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	419	26	Market report enclosed.	7/26
	420	31	Parcel sent to M. Allen, Manila. Enclosed notification issued by Legation, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong.	7/26
	421	31	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	422	Sept. 1	Issuance of stamping of L. F. D. Co. to house & other property in Province of Hongkong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong.	7/26
	423	1	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	424	3	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	425	5	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	426	5	Market report of Amherst, Harberg & Co. transmitted.	7/26
	427	5	Industrial. Strike of masting workers, settlement of, reported. Particulars given.	7/26
	428			7/26
	429	8	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	430	8	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	431	8	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	432	13	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	433	14	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	434	15	Removal from office. Your cheering cooperation were ahead of you in your announcement.	7/26
	435	16	Complaint of Thomas M. Allen, against him for failure to reply to registered letter. His letter in relation was received by Legation, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong, ref. to a letter from Legation, Chong Chong.	7/26
	436	17	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	437	20	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26
	438	22	Same subject. Enclosed copy of his 149 to Legation reporting.	7/26

Transferred to  
P. 133-133.

[illegible]

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

133

[illegible]

134

CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

FROM: Canton

NO.	DATE
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1894

## SUBJECT

DATE  
OF  
RECEIPT

OF  
RECEIPT

FROM Wanton NO. 1918 DATE 1918 SUBJECT

Julius E. Lay, C. G. W., Julius Handelson, Jr., train, officer of C. G. Handelson, Reports on, & notes, letter  
instructions. H. B. #3

48	"	5. Marshal, Administrative Circular No. 117 as Application and Orders of excommunication under 116	
50	"	6. Marriage of Lee Kwan Yee and Cheung Yee, July 3, 1895, reported. Conty. enclosed.	9/8
51	"	8 Killing of 3 <sup>rd</sup> compounder of Dr. S. H. Kowak. Article letter from Secretary re to indemnity	9/8
52	"	8 Death of Jennie L. Lawrence, June 26, 1895, reported. Term 1725 enclosed.	9/8
53	"	10 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods on account of Transvaal report. and involvement of shipping etc.	9/8
54	"	11 Frigate on Report on Transvaal. R. to Vice of Jan. 23/95.	9/2
55	"	11 Estate of P. A. M. and W. Adams and M. Ross, Settlement of, reported. (See secret). Status of estate of A. J. Taylor, reported.	9/2
56	"	12. Marriage of Mr. Lim and Miss Wong the July 10, 1895, reported. Conty. enclosed.	9/2
57	"	18 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods on account of. Boycott undoubtedly will be, enforced August first American Trade affected already. My opinion is that boycott cannot last long. Hence request approval of Minister address meeting with view to induce reconsideration their decision.	9/2
58	"	19 Chinese certificates for Guew Boi and Fong Ping Kwau, Visa of, reported. Letter enclosed	9/28
59	"	19. Marriage of Albert P. Johnson and Young Lik Ho, July 10, 1895, reported. Conty. enclosed.	9/28
60	"	20 Chinese certificates of Chen Lokum Maik and Lo Han Lung. Visa of, reported.	9/28
61	"	21 Chinese certificate. Visiting of, both certain could and require's evidence in re.	9/28
62	"	22 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods on account of. Confusion tel. of 15 <sup>th</sup> inst. inc. encs copy of resolutions adopted by the Opposing Exclusion Treaty Society and copies of letters from Mrs. C. L. Lewis and Chairman of said Socy, re re.	9/28
63	"	Same subject. Additional correspondence enclosed.	9/28
64	"	27 Clerk. Resignation of Alfred J. Gravesan, reported. Letters of resignation enclosed.	9/28
65	"	31 Death of See Hay, copy of letter of condoleance enclosed.	9/28
66	"	1 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods or, present conditions reported.	9/28
67	"	9 Same subject. Report movement gathering among the better classes steps taken to influence agitation to abandon boycott, notification to Treasury that he will be held responsible for losses sustained by Am. merchants and cons. cons. with authorities re.	9/13
68	"	10 Same subject. Encs. copy of letter to Treasury in re.	9/13
69	"	10 Same subject. Reports that Treasury's reply issues that a proclamation incorporating President's order of June 25, 1895, will be issued.	9/13
70	"	16 Same subject. The proclamation of the Treasury announces that the people have not to intimidate those desirous buy Am. goods or resort to violence. Proclamation in opposition. The Treasury could not prevent its issuance. It explains spending funds suffering having strong representations. Treasury negotiated to suppress agitation in violation of treaty and warning probable claims against China	9/13
71	"	16 Estimate of U.S. Flow. Final settlement of reported final accounts.	9/13
72	"	16 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods or Reports Treasury issued proclamation re Consulate. thereon describes causes and developments of agitation.	9/13
73	"	5. Marriage of Fong May Chew and Li Kam Ho, Aug. 16 reported. Conty. enclosed.	9/13
74	"	14 Chinese certificate. Visiting of, for Mr. Ching and King He, also for Lai He, Sept. 1, 1895, for re new	9/13
75	"	15 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods. States that objection of Treasury in trying to suppress agitation is unconstitutional. Probable claims against China	9/13
76	"	Same subject. Reports on intervention with the Treasury, urging him to discuss proclamation to suppress agitation. Copy of proclamation enclosed.	9/13
77	"	16 Same subject. Increasing hostilities trade, arrest and subsequent release of agitators, threatening strikes, employment of troops, British and Sikh troops of violent disturbances reported. Presence of Sikh troops and decided.	9/13
78	"	17 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods or Reports unwillingness of Treasury to suppress the and encs. cons. with Treasury in re. and not to plan and posted in London resulting Miss Rowlett re.	9/13
79	"	18. Marriage of Thomas R. Henry and Mary Quinn, Sept. 12, 1895, reported. Conty. enclosed.	9/13
80	"	19 Chinese Exclusion Law. Boycotting of Am. goods or. Confusion tel. of 12 inst. and secs. copying despatches Liao and Treasury in re present conditions of.	9/13



## CONSULAR REGISTER—TO THE DEPARTMENT.

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NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	DATE IN REPLY.
10	1895		
11	1895		
12	1895		
13	1895		
14	1895		
15	1895		
16	1895		
17	1895		
18	1895		
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NAME	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
Julius G. Lay	111	Jan. 3	General Column Saw Report of the goods on account of, Chinese let. of no. 22 is, state that same subject is not a part of the survey, and that the survey is the chief question. Reporters are divided into two parties as to which is to be allowed, one of his dispatch to Qing, saying him to prepare order in the matter as	7/7
J. D. Chisholm			6. Same subject, the dispatch of the goods, and because a complete survey report on the report is not the beginning of the movement in May 1785, stating some for notice of hypothesis and such, and with authorities and copies of report, relative, financial position	2/7
Julius G. Lay	112		6. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of	2/7
	113		8. Report of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
	114		9. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
J. D. Chisholm	115		9. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
	116		26. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
Julius G. Lay	117		26. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
	118		26. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
	119		26. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
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	130		26. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7
	131		26. Chinese subject of Hong Kong, the report of the goods on account of, and the report of the goods on account of	2/7

FROM	TO	NO.	DATE	SUBJECT	DATE OF RECEIPT
Julius C. Long	132	1	Jan. 29	Chinese certificate of Mr. Huan Sheng, Vice of, reported, letter of recommendation called	3/6
	133	1	Feb. 1	Prostitute, Am. and European, in Hongkong. Encls. letter from Sec. of Hongkong containing list of	3/8
	134	1	"	Chinese Exclusion Law. Biography of Am. goods on vessel at P. Present conditions reported. Encls. & corrs. with Henry in P.	3/8
	135	21	"	Subordinate consular officers. Efficiency of, Report on transmittal. R. to Sec. of Navy, 29, '05.	3/8
	136	3	"	Improvement of Hong Kong and alleged Am. citizen in Canton. Report to Dept. 225, reports results of investigation in P., showing that Hong Kong is not an Am. citizen and Encls. letter from his predecessor to Sec. reporting criminal activities of Hong Kong.	3/8
	137	6	"	Misconduct on miscarriage at Kien Chow. Report to Sec. and, requested on account of opposition to Kien Chow and state he will hold any unpaid balance pending suit as to admissibility of sending another party to Kien Chow.	3/8
	138	7	"	Robbery of residence of Rev. Dr. Beattie, an Am. missionary, by an armed band of Chinese. Feb. 3 '05 reported. Since protestant in P., and Encls. letter to Vicary in P. and calling attention to inadequate police protection.	3/10
	139	10	"	Threat against life of General Keel in anonymous letters. Encls. threatening letter rec'd by him Feb. 26.	3/10
	140	15	"	Chinese certificate of A. C. Dickenson, Vice of, reported. Letter of endorsement, Encls.	3/10
	141	15	"	Marriage of John Swanton and March R. Hackett, Feb. 10, 16, reported. Encls. of, Encls.	3/10
	142	16	"	Chinese certificate of Tang Tien, Vice of, reported. Letter of, endorsement, Encls.	3/10
	143	17	"	Permit to, Application for and book cases requested.	3/10
	144	21	"	Chinese certificate of Tang Hong, Tang Hsue and Tang Aop. Vice of, reported, letter of endorsement called.	4/2
	145	26	"	Marriage of Chou Shouan Bagot to Annville Shigata. Encls. Feb. 2 '05, reported. Encls. called.	4/3
	146	26	"	Chinese certificate of Vice of, Reports has refused to issue same certificate during the past few months. Letter of, Encls. of, fraud in the issuance of, Encls. and requests approval of expenditure of Am. money in investigations in P.	4/3
	147	28	"	Chinese certificate of, Vice of, reported. Particular given.	4/3
	148	15	"	Marriage of R. E. Chou to Julius C. Chou, Feb. 25, '05, and Jan. 10 to R. E. Chou, Feb. 25, '05, reported. Encls. called.	4/3
	149	1	"	Chinese certificate of Tsoi Pan, Hong, Vice of, reported, letter of endorsement called.	4/3
	150	5	"	Am. foreign sailing in China, states that reports do not indicate that situation of foreigners is extremely dangerous and recommends that gunboat be stationed at Canton all the time to insure safety of Am. property and lives.	4/11
	151	5	"	Period of absence for 60 days, to be recalled, during year 1905 required. Encls. will be in charge.	4/11
	152	6	"	Kanton-Hankow Railway, Reports statement in favor of prohibition of by popular subscription, and doing so, Encls. in P. states that it is generally believed that foreign capital must build the road, and that the dispute concerning this matter has drawn attention from the foreign.	4/11
	153	6	"	Discussion alleged of Am. being in P. Encls. Feb. 10, to difficult to find some being in P. and his father in business in Canton, immimmigrants to Am. Encls. Feb. 10, and of consequence to Am. being in P. Encls. Feb. 10, states that he has declined to issue a passport to Am. being in P. on the ground that he was naturalized citizen of Hawaii. Encls. called. Feb. 10, Feb. 27 '05.	4/11
	154	6	"	Chinese certificate of Tsoi Hong Kien, Li Hsue, and Hong Li, Vice of, reported, letter of endorsement called.	4/11
	155	7	"	Prescription alleged of Kien Chung Hui, "Kien Chung Hui" naturalized Hawaiian citizen (China) 1897 testified 1901 would return Hawaii and own property Hawaii but never returned, owns property Hawaii but never returned, owns property and his outside treaty ports. Authorities threaten arrest purpose of trial case, Encls. Feb. 10, and Magistrate favorable 1903. Once department approved may refusing protection. Answer Lian's expense.	4/9
	156	10	"	Chinese certificate of Ng Pung Nien Ki, Liu Chung King, and Lam Kien Fong, Vice of, reported. Particular given. Letter rec'd, Encls.	4/10
	157	13	"	Chinese certificate of Hong Kong and Ipau, Feb. 10, '05, reported. Letter called.	4/10
	158	15	"	Chinese Exclusion Law. Law Chinese reported by Vicary as having passed examinations and board, education and without other evidence than their own declarations eventually pursue higher branches study America. So regarded as students? Vicary considers such examinations sufficient to establish status as students.	4/10
	159	15	"	Resident American shipped to Manila from Am. ports. Report to Dept. Feb. 10, '05, and Encls. Encls. at his office in regard to.	4/10

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